

Mr. Henry Fish, Carpinteria, California

Dear Uncle Henry - et al.

The parcel from Carpinteria surprised and delighted us all. What lovely children Frances has! Charles thinks they are "awful cunning" and I quite agree with him. Jamie and Jamie's father as well were so pleased with the stamps, only one of which he had before. Both children have just begun to collect but how did Hester know? As for me, Julia's cards have a place of honor in my queer old three-roomed mud house with its tiled roof - cozy as cozy can be and Hester's bow is looking cooly at me, suggesting all sorts of festive occasions for its use.

Our next excitement will probably be a Nippon Ryori at the Keijou Club given by the governor's wife Saturday. Word has been passed that it will be wise to eat nothing before going as it is to be a full Japanese luncheon, chop sticks and all. We may or may not have to remove our shoes, it depends on which rooms are used. We go in rickshas - doesn't it sound oriental?

A few weeks ago I, even I, went out itinerating - loads of fun - but all you hear about customs, curiosity, lack of conveniences we consider essential, is certainly true. The floor of the Korean hut Miss Best had was so hot I could only sit on it a few minutes at a time. On the way home in the open ricksha next day, it rained, snowed and hailed. It was six o'clock when I reached the river, snow was falling, yet the poor women were sitting on the ice before holes they had broken, beating away at their clothes to wash them.

Mrs. Burnham is fine but has been in bed with pleurisy since Christmas. Today she is up and more like herself. We were alone over Sunday as Cousin Sam is away on business for ten days and the boys went home with Mrs. Whittemore. She spent last week with me in my spacious apartments or you would have heard before.

From Seoul we hear of a lovely semi-foreign wedding. The bride heard that Americans wear hats. One was purchased but would not go on over all the decoration a Korean girl puts on her head at that time. Undaunted, the mother set the precious hat on a cushion and carried it up to the altar (I was about to say up the aisle - you realize don't you that these people squat on any bit of floor that looks good to them, others walk over or around them as most convenient) behind the bride. There she squatted beside her during the ceremony, then carried it out in state.

It is a queer land - the pity of it all is the devil worship, or rather fear of devils. There are traces everywhere - the pillars near here to anchor the town lest demons drag it downstream - the bald spots on children's heads, burned in sickness to drive out the evil spirits, etc. Sixteen needles taken out of one woman's abdomen - inserted and left to work in to make a path out for the spirits!

But school began today and it is already late so good night with many thanks to all of you. Christmas gifts here mean so much because it takes real thought from you to prepare them so long beforehand. I did not send gifts because unable to make up my mind whether to stay another year or not. If going in June it seemed foolish. At last the decision is made, I expect to be here until 1915.

Good night once more -

With love,

Lucia Hester

My dear Dr. Brown:

It becomes my pleasure this month to write you our station letter. To be sure the station feels that it's a duty that it has laid upon me but who else has had the privilege of reporting so much all in one letter?

The arrival of the twin boys in the home of Dr. and Mrs. [Roy K.] Smith, October 16<sup>th</sup> added not only to our station roll but to our pride and happiness, as well. For good health, good nature and general development one might be justly proud of either Roger or Robert alone, but since there are two of them all An Dong station feels a double share and interest in their welfare.

Due to the arrival of the twins we had the pleasure of a visit from Miss [Anna S.] Doriss, who came from Taiku on her way to Pyeng Yang. She assisted greatly in nursing and also came in touch with a little of the station life while here. We welcomed to the station October 25, our single lady worker, Miss [Jessie L.] Rodgers [later Mrs. A.G. Fletcher], who has now become settled in her new home and taken up her work.

Miss Doriss, of Chong Ju, who had already been ten days in AnDong territory, at class work, arrived the 10<sup>th</sup> of November in the city and was here until the 20<sup>th</sup> assisting in the women's class. From here she went to Yen An accompanied by Miss Rodgers where a class was held and then on to Ping Kai, closing there December 2<sup>nd</sup>. This marks the fourth An Dong city class held for women of the territory and there are many signs of growth and progress which should be noted for our encouragement. The class was larger then ever before - nearly 300 being in attendance. There was a larger number of young women enrolled and a smaller number of women who could not read.

The arrival of the church bell has been the cause of much rejoicing among our Koreans and the hours of services are now signaled by a most vigorous ringing, which brings joy to the hearts and ears of all Koreans, heathen as well as Christian. I am sure that the old grandpa who rang the bell of liberty never put any more enthusiasm into it than the Korean whose privilege it is to ring the An Dong city church bell.

The past weeks have been busy ones in the city church. The building which has for some time been far too small for class gatherings could not be properly enlarged and so a new building on another site is under way. This new church is 40 X 50 feet and makes a good showing from the best streets in the city. The building is to cost not over ¥1,500, one-third only of which may be given by home friends or churches. However, none of this ¥500 has yet been received and the amount ..... still remains to be collected.

A flying visit from Mr. Greenfield December 2<sup>nd</sup> gave us much pleasure for the few hours that he was here. He writes later: "I hope that you will have a lovely Christmas up in An Dong this year and if I were up on the road I'd take another 140 li run in to share it. I got into my church by 7:45 and had supper and was in meeting at 8:15 and then went out for personal work and preaching and came back to a filled church and had a fine evangelistic service. I have four Helpers out of six now pledged for self-support at this class and one Bible woman."

With hearty greetings from the members of An Dong station to yourself and members of the Board.

I am cordially yours,  
Sadie N. Welbon

(from the microfilm records of the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Reel #3, Series II, Record Group 140-3-7, letter #77)

To the Mission: Dear Friends:

I report the following as the vote of the Mission on Exec. Committee Recommendations Nos. 31-43, sent to you Dec. 16, 1913. There are 65 voting members on the field.

No. 31.- Permission to sell Korean Building, Andong, using proceeds to fit up Boys' School.  
Affirmative 55, Negative 3, Not voting 7.

No. 32.- Benjamin Adams traveling expenses to America.  
Aff. 57, Negative 0, Not voting 6.

No. 33.- Making Chairyung Well item ₩575 an emergency item.  
Aff. 53, Neg. 3, Not voting 7.

No. 34.- Transfer Fusan Hospital Equipment to Taiku Hospital.  
Aff. 46, Neg. 8, not voting 9.

No. 35.- Employment of Miss Campbell for Woman's Academy, Pyongyang.  
Aff. 56, Neg. 0, not voting 5.

No. 36.- Traveling expenses Theol. Students to be met by church collections.  
Aff. 39, Neg. 8, not voting 16.

No. 37.- Expenses of Missionaries in attending Presbytery and General Assembly a proper charge on  
itineration.  
Aff. 50, Neg. 5, not voting 8.  
Negative votes, Kangkei 3, Syenchun 2

No. 38.- Information concerning incorporation.  
Aff. 57, Neg. 0, not voting 6.

No. 39.- Exec. Com. to select Trustees to form Property Holding Corporation.  
Aff. 57, Neg. 0, not voting 6.

No. 40.- Mission to supply Superintendent for Work for Lepers in Taiku.  
Aff. 55, Neg. 0, not voting 8.

No. 41.- Taiku to select site for Leper Work and report to Mission.  
Aff. 55, Neg. 0, not voting 8.

No. 42.- Dr. Adams as principal and Dr. Clark as alternate Fraternal Delegate to Japan Mission  
Annual Meeting.  
Aff. 55, Neg. 0, not voting 8.

No. 43.- Mr. Whittemore to attend Scottish Manchurian Mission to present project of joint Station.  
At Tong Hwa Hyun.  
Aff. 44, Neg. 4, not voting 15.

1/13/14 - p.2 S.A.M.

Negative votes, Pyengyang and Taiku 2 each, apparently on ground of lack of information. This is in line with desire of Kangkei and is to prepare for action at Annual Meeting when full information will be at hand.

Since my last letter, Mr. & Mrs. Gillis have come to Pyengyang, the Chairman of Ex.Com. has attended the meeting of the Council of Federated Missions in Japan, having a pleasant and profitable visit, and word has come from both Miss Butts and Miss Mills of good prospects for restoration to health and strength. No other special news, I believe. But letters reaching me indicate good conditions in our work and steady growth.

Will members of Ex. Com. please keep March 31 and April 1 free for a meeting as a meeting will probably be called for those days.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman Executive Committee

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

January 14, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:-

I send herewith copies of two letters to the Mission which give the Exec. Com. Recommendations Nos. 31-43, and the vote of the Mission on the same, all having been adopted by the Mission. Of these actions, recommendations No's. 31,32,33,35,39,40 all require Board action or approval.

No. 31 is in accord with precedent and the value of the temporary quarters is but a few hundred Yen.

No. 35 requires no new appropriation as Miss Campbell's salary is already in this year's appropriations. She is still here, somewhat better in health and very greatly relieving Miss Snook by giving half time to the School.

No. 39 is in accord with the advice of the American Consul-General, and seems to be necessary just as it has been in Japan.

Concerning No. 37, no action on the part of the Board means that our interpretation stands. Certainly in a Mission using so little foreign funds for Evangelistic work, an expense of this kind deemed so absolutely necessary by the Mission should be allowed.

In respect to Recommendation A20 will you kindly give me information as to the source of the gifts for Equipment of the Fusan Girls' School and as to the expressed desires (if any) of the donors as to their disposal.

Recommendation A21 means that we want a larger measure of cooperation if the Australians will grant it.

With every wish that the New Year may bring you great joy and blessing,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman, Executive Committee

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

February 14, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

Upon receipt of your letter No. 187 requesting the Ex. Com. to take the responsibility of arranging requests for new missionaries in order of preference, I communicated at once with the Committee. I send you at once the decision of the Committee which expresses its judgment, with which I doubt not the Mission would agree, although of course not unanimously on a question of this kind.

The Committee's judgment is that the first seven on the list should be:-

1. Evangelistic Woman for Kang-kei
2. Evangelistic Man for Manchuria, located at Kang-kei
3. Educational Woman for Pyongyang Women's Academy
4. Evangelistic Man for Taiku
5. Specialist in Science for Pyongyang College
6. Evangelistic Man for Manchuria, located at Syen Chun
7. Educational Woman for Seoul Normal Work

Syen chun would substitute for No. 4 above, Industrial Man, Syen-chun. And would place Evangelistic man for Taiku as No. 7, while dropping No. 6 above from the first seven. Syen chun also reverses 3 and 5 above in the order. It would be a great thing for us if you can send us these seven, a nurse and Syen-chun's Industrial man, and thus relieve the strain of each Annual Meeting.

I send this at once so that you may have it at first possible opportunity.

Very Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman Executive Committee

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia)

New York, New York

February 24, 1914

Rev. Frank Mason North

The Rev. James E. Adams, D.D., Secretary of the Educational Senate, Taiku, Korea

Dear Sir and Brother:

I enclose herewith the action of the Joint Committee on Education in Korea in the matter of the location of the proposed Union College. The statement was adopted by the Committee with no dissenting vote. It has been adopted by the following Boards: the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian of Canada, the Presbyterian of the United States, the Presbyterian of the United States of America. The Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has not yet reported. Its Secretaries, however, were present at the meeting of the Joint Committee and concurred in the action. Its former vote was in accord with the present decision. It is safe to assume, therefore, that its vote will be given in approval of the decision of the Joint Committee. Each Board will communicate with its representatives on the Committee. Each Board will communicate with its representatives on the field concerning this action and its relation thereto.

The deliberation with which this decision has been reached, its unanimity, and the ardent desire for prompt and effective action in putting this Union College upon actual foundations seem to the Committee to warrant the hope that with cooperation in the field, the answer to the challenge of Korea's need for Christian education may not be long postponed.

On behalf of the Joint Committee, and with their greeting to the faithful missionaries of the Boards they represent, I am,

Yours cordially,

F.M. North

**Joint Committee on Educational Work in Korea  
Action Concerning the Location of the Union College**

The Joint Committee on Educational Work representing the Boards at work in Korea has given earnest and sympathetic consideration in repeated meetings to the important and urgent problem of higher Christian education. The Committee has had before it the careful replies from the missionaries to the letter of April 15<sup>th</sup> and February 25<sup>th</sup>, and a great deal of correspondence from the field presenting valuable comment, and had had the benefit, also, of full statements from Dr. Mott, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Pinson and Dr. Stanley White, giving the judgments which they had formed from observation and conference during their recent visit to Korea. The Committee feels keenly conscious of the heavy responsibility which devolves upon it, and having now come to a substantially unanimous view desires to express its conclusions, if possible, in a way that will assure all the missionaries in Korea of its full appreciation of the complexity of the problem which faces them and the Boards, and of its gratitude for the depth of their conviction which the Committee believes it shared with the missionaries with regard to the fundamental principle which cannot be compromised in the slightest degree, that all the educational work supported by

these Boards must be unqualifiedly and powerfully Christian, and be designed to render the largest service to the cause of Christ among the people of Korea.

It is clear that on both sides of the important questions which have been under discussion there are strong convictions enlisted. It was inevitable and it is desirable that it should be so. In no mission field have such vital problems arisen without the most earnest thought and discussion. The Committee has sought to enter with full mind and heart into all the points of view and counterbalancing considerations which have been presented, and as it has done so, has been established in the belief that ten or fifteen years hence the spirit which is now one in us will be marked with a substantial unity of mind, also as to the wisest system of educational organization.

In particular the Committee wishes to emphasize its accord with the desire of those who are eager that the Church in Korea should have a devoted, single-hearted, capable ministry, that the evangelistic character of the Church, for which it has been notable throughout the world should be maintained and that men should be prepared for its perpetuation and richer development. The Committee would be satisfied with no plan which, whatever else it might secure, would in its judgment imperil this vital interest of the Church.

There is also another set of considerations which the Committee has heavily upon its heart, and in this it speaks out of the long experience of the Boards in dealing with educational problems in many lands and in facing the issues not of the ecclesiastical situation of a particular decade or even generation, but of the life of nations, of the relation of religion to the whole temper and destiny of a people, of the enormous task which Christianity is called to meet in every land both of the West and of the East, in the interpretation of the steady flood of new truth in terms of Christian faith and experience. Nowhere in the world are these problems more real or pressing than in the Far East. Christianity must meet her responsibility in this matter vital to her very life, under almost hopeless disadvantage in some of these lands. In Korea we have an opportunity to lay hold upon our problems at the beginning, or almost at the beginning. It would have been better if we could have acted three years ago, but it is not yet too late if we act unitedly at once.

It is certain that a new era in Korea has begun. The problem of the development of the Church there, which for so long a time was uncomplicated by the intellectual and industrial conditions of Japan and of the West, is now plunged into the same great complexus of issues which we know in every other land and in which Christianity must fearlessly stand and bear its testimony and do the work which it alone can do and which can be done by it only through efficient educational institutions raising up Christian leaders in Church and State, men who in all the services legitimate the Church, and fashion the order of a Christian society.

In this general view of the present conditions and without entering into many associated considerations, this Committee votes to recommend to the Boards which it represents, or their executives, that they unite in the establishment of a Union Christian College at Seoul. In the assurance that time will vindicate the wisdom of this decision, the Committee, deeply respecting the conviction of the missionaries who favor a College at Pyeng Yang, would not recommend any disturbance of the work now being done with such blessing at that station, but deems it wise that the standard and equipment there should not be advanced with full collegiate ideals. The



2/24/1914 - p.3 F.M.N.

Committee believes it to be best that the development of College work and of the university departments which in time must be associated with it should be projected in a union institution at Seoul, and bespeaks the hearty and united cooperation of the whole missionary body in Korea in this undertaking.

The Committee recommends to the Boards that it be authorized to proceed with the requisite practical measures including the arrangement of such organization and legal incorporation as may be necessary in Korea and Japan.

The Committee recommends further that it be authorized at once to seek contributions for the acquisition of land and for the erection of buildings and for the other needs of the Union College.

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 39 - 41.*

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New York, New York  
(XVI)

February 24, 1914  
BOARD LETTER NO. 196  
The Korea College Question  
Report of Joint Committee, January 14<sup>th</sup>, 1914

Arthur Judson Brown

Dear Friends:

You will recall that a report of the Joint Committee on Education in Korea, dated February 25<sup>th</sup> [1913], and transmitted to you with Board letter No. 145 of April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1913, expressed a tentative judgment in favor of Seoul, but closed with the following recommendation:

"In view, however, of the importance of the question, the wide division of sentiment among the missionaries, the fact that the action of the Senate of sentiment among the missionaries, the fact that the action of the Senate in referring the matter for final decision to the Boards has not been passed upon by the Missions, and that the votes thus far taken have been by Missions or the Senate so that it is not definitely known which location the actual majority of the Missionaries in Korea favor, the Joint Committee recommends as a partial compromise that the Boards vote at once that the Union College be located at Seoul. With the understanding that other existing or projected institutions shall be middle schools. That our policy shall include one well equipped academy or high school or preparatory grade with an industrial department at each station. That in provinces where are two or more missions at work such academy at a given station be a union academy: That the present medical college and nurses' training school be affiliated with the Union College in such ways as may later be found practicable: And that the question of affiliating the two theological colleges be deferred for further consideration; that this decision, if approved by the board, be immediately submitted for ratification to a popular vote of all the voting missionaries in Korea together with a copy of this letter. Each missionary sending his or her vote to the Secretary of the Senate of the Educational Foundation, who shall collate the result and transmit copies to the cooperating Missions and to the Boards at home; that if the majority vote shall be for Seoul it shall be deemed a final settlement of the question and that prompt effort be made to secure funds for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings as soon as the Joint Committee shall have passed upon estimates which are to be submitted by the Senate of the Educational Foundation in response to the request of the Joint Committee, July 24<sup>th</sup>; but that if the majority shall prove to be for Pyeng Yang the Boards reconsider their decision and no further steps be taken pending the result of such reconsideration."

It afterwards transpired that the Senate of the Educational Foundation in Korea, on its own initiative, had already taken a vote, the result of which was 71 for Pyeng Yang and 38 for Seoul. In accordance, however, with the request of the Boards, the Senate called for another vote. The result of this was reported in a letter from the Rev. Dr. James E. Adams, Secretary of the Senate, dated August 13<sup>th</sup>, 1913. To be as follows:

Eligible voters, 121; number voting, 100; of whom 37 were for Seoul and 63 for Pyeng Yang.

This report was transmitted to all the members of this Joint Committee together with several explanatory and argumentative communications from the field, including the printed pamphlet entitled, "the second vote on the one college location question," and Dr. Adams' official communications of June 28<sup>th</sup>, August 13<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, and 28<sup>th</sup> and their enclosures. Each Board in addition received considerable correspondence from its own missionaries. If the other Boards received as many letters as our Board did, the total correspondence is exceedingly voluminous

and no one can complain that action has been taken without full information.

A meeting of the Joint Committee was called for October 9<sup>th</sup>, but a full attendance was rendered impracticable by various ecclesiastical meetings and missionary conferences, the time and expense of assembling a Committee whose members are so widely separated also had to be considered. The annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America in January afforded the most practicable time for an adequate representation. An explanation to this effect was sent to Dr. Adams, Secretary of the Senate, in my letter of October 20<sup>th</sup>. Perhaps the delay was fortunate as it afforded time for further study and correspondence.

Four meetings of the Committee were held in New York, January 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> respectively. All the Boards having work in Korea were represented by the full number of members to which they were entitled, except, of course, the Australian Boards. At the longest and most important session there were also present by invitation, the following brethren who had made a special study of the question, all but one of them having recently visited Korea: John R. Mott, LL.D., the Rev. W.W. Pinson, D.D., President John F. Goucher, D.D., (who also sat as the alternate of Dr. S. Earl Tayler) the Rev. Stanley White, D.D., and Dr. T.H.P. Sailer.

The Committee would have been glad if it could have accepted the vote of the missionaries as a decisive settlement of the question of location and this relieved the Committee of further responsibility. It early became apparent, however, that only one member of the Committee felt able to take this view. All the others and all of the consulting brethren referred to, that is, ten of the eleven men present felt that the matter could not be disposed of in that fashion. It is always a difficult task correctly to represent the views expressed in a discussion of which no stenographic record was kept and especially when some may have regarded the arguments as of varying weight and validity. Knowing, however, your interest in the matter and that you have a right to know reasons for the conclusion that was reached, I attempt a resume as follows:

First: The majority for Pyeng Yang was only 52 percent. Of missionaries who were eligible to vote on the basis agreed upon, in spite of the strong effort of the Senate on the field to break the force of the Joint Committee's report and to secure a vote for Pyeng Yang. While this is technically a clear majority, it is too close to carry the full weight of the Missionary body. When 48 percent of the Missionaries are either opposed to Pyeng Yang or too indifferent or undecided to vote one way or the other, the Boards cannot consider themselves relieved from the responsibility of reviewing the whole question on its merits.

Second: The minority was not distributed through the Missions in such a way that it is made up of minority units in Missions whose majorities were for Pyeng Yang, but the minority included almost the solid membership of the Northern and Southern Methodist Missions. Such a denominational difference raises questions which call for adjustment by the Boards.

Third: The reports and letters from the field show that the vote was not taken on the straight question of location as the Joint Committee requested, but that it was confused with other questions, including the possibility of two colleges for which there was no warrant and also the type of college desired. If any Missionaries voted on question for location with the latent idea that if their choice for location should not prevail, a second college might be established, they voted under a misapprehension and the Joint Committee deeply regretted that the Senate put in Questions II and III as if they were possible alternatives. As for the type of college, two types

were evidently under consideration, and each was identified in the minds of voters with a particular city. Some voted for Pyeng Yang, not so much because they really preferred it as location, but because they wanted the type of college which they believed that Pyeng Yang would mean. The Committee noted the arguments on this question which had been sent from the field, but was unable to regard them as valid. In the judgment of the Committee a station institution is, of course, largely influenced by the station personnel; but the proposed union college is not to be a station institution but to be for the whole country and for all the Missions in that country. No matter where it is located, it will be controlled on the field by a Board of Managers elected by the cooperating Missions. The Committee could not bring itself to believe that the same men would conduct one kind of a College in Seoul and another kind in Pyeng Yang. The Missionaries will be likely to have the type of a college that they want wherever it is located. The Committee noted that the Senate in its "Supplementary Statement on the side of the Pyeng Yang Location," would respectfully ask if in America, (they) would consider a Young Men's College down in the red light district of South Clark Street, Chicago," to which the Committee would reply that it does not regard the differences between Seoul and Pyeng Yang as the differences between "the red light district of South Clark Street, Chicago," and a moral community. If Pyeng Yang's reputation for morals is any better than that of Seoul, in proportion to its size, Pyeng Yang has been most grievously misrepresented by many who have had opportunity to know of its reputation. Please note Dr. John R. Mott's letter on this subject, which I shall quote at a later point in this letter. How many votes were influenced by this confusion of issues cannot be definitely stated, but no one can read the letters from the field without concluding not only that a considerable number of votes were so influenced but that with some missionaries at least the question of type was regarded as more determinative than the question of location, as the vote for Pyeng Yang was only a little over half of the eligible electorate, the Joint Committee felt that the vote did not show where a real majority would stand if the vote had been taken, as the Boards desired, on the uncomplicated question of location, and that if a clear statement could be made regarding the kind of a College that will be developed, the question of location might wear a different aspect.

In these circumstances, the Committee saw no alternative but to conclude that the well-meant effort of the Joint Committee and the Boards to have the question of location settled by the missionaries on the field had failed, and that as the correspondence indicated too great intensity of feeling to make another referendum practicable and the delay had already been unduly prolonged to the injury of the work, the Boards could not evade the duty of re-considering the main question on its merits as the Boards had stated that they would do even if the majority for Pyeng Yang had been much larger.

As soon as this main question was taken up, the fact developed that a union college at Pyeng Yang was impossible for the simple reason that the Boards could not be united upon Pyeng Yang; some whose cooperation would be indispensable to a union college feeling that they could not possibly go there for higher education. Of course, the others could have said that they would not go to Seoul; but apart from any other consideration, that would have meant no union college at all, and this in turn would have meant the abdication of our Christian opportunity and duty to obtain an adequate Christian leadership for the new Korea, as two colleges were unanimously deemed wholly out of the question for reasons which have already been given in former correspondence. Indeed the missionaries themselves had voted for one college.

Moreover, the analysis of the vote on the field, sent to the Joint Committee in Dr. James E. Adams' official letter of August 13<sup>th</sup>, showed that 85 out of 100 voting missionaries had voted on Questions II and III, namely, "Do you believe in two colleges rather than one only at Pyeng Yang?" and "do you believe two colleges rather than one only at Seoul?" Of the 85 who voted on these questions, Dr. Adams states that "46 (which would be a majority of those who voted on this matter) stood for one college as more important than location," and that "15 declined to define their position upon the two college alternative." The Committee felt, therefore, that if any weight was to be attached to bare majorities, weight must be given to the fact that a majority of those who voted on the two college question voted for one college as more important than location. At any rate, prominence has to be given to the fact that according to Dr. Adams' report only "7 missionaries favored two colleges under any circumstances." A further consideration was the strong conviction of the Committee and of all the brethren who had been called in consultation, that facts which were more or less independent of the opinion or control of the missionaries and Boards imperatively require a Christian College at Seoul, the metropolis, the intellectual as well as the political capital of the country, and the fountain of the influences which will dominate the life of Korea. As all the Boards and a large majority of the missionaries themselves had voted that one Christian College should be deemed sufficient for Korea, and as the considerations which had led to that conclusion are absolutely decisive, the Committee felt that there was no practicable alternative but to put the union college in Seoul.

There was no disposition in the Joint Committee to modify in the slightest degree the Christian and evangelistic type of the college or the direct relationship which it shall sustain to development of the Korean church. The Committee felt, however, that this point was one which was fully within the control of the missionaries themselves and of the Boards in cooperation with them, Dr. John R. Mott, who was very strong in his advocacy of Seoul, has at my request put the substance of his position in writing as follows:

"After considering carefully various printed, written and oral statements regarding the best location for the proposed Union College for Korea, I come to the conclusion that it would be decidedly preferable to locate it at Seoul. I believe this will be best from the educational point of view, from the economic point of view and from the point of view of the standing and influence of Christianity in Korea.

"My twenty-five years of work in Colleges and Universities has shown me that the Christian character and fruitfulness of an institution does not depend primarily or chiefly upon its location, but upon its ideals, its leadership and the policy adopted and followed for cultivating its moral and religious life. There is much more that I would like to say, but I would prefer to say it face to face with any person who wishes to confer with me on the question."

Dr. Mott also urged that the alleged irreligious influence of the capital, instead of being an objection to locating the college there, is really a powerful argument for it, as Korean young men will go to Seoul anyway, since it is the place to which they will naturally turn to obtain that which appeals to ambitious young men, so that if we are not represented there by a Christian college, we shall simply turn the most promising Korean youths over to the government and Roman Catholic institutions. Dr. Mott believes that there is no reasonable hope that any appreciable number of the leading young men of Korea can be induced to go to Pyeng Yang and

that they will go either to Seoul or to Japan for their higher education. They can be trained under Christian influences, if we put our college there; otherwise they will be lost to the church.

Attention was also called to the fact that Seoul has forty-five churches and chapels within fifteen li of the center of the city, not including the Y.M.C.A. and Roman Catholics, against twenty-two churches and chapels within fifteen li of Pyeng Yang; that there are four Missions in Seoul, not counting the Salvation Army, the Oriental Mission and the Y.M.C.A., as against two Missions in Pyeng Yang, one of which is almost unanimously against a college there; that there are two Bible Schools and a Theological Seminary in Seoul against one such institution in Pyeng Yang; and that eighty-four percent of the graduates of the Presbyterian Academy in Seoul are engaged in Christian work against seventy-one percent of the graduates of the Pyeng Yang Academy. The opinion was therefore expressed that there is no valid ground for believing that the Christian influences around students in Seoul could not be made quite as strong as those which would be brought to bear upon them in Pyeng Yang, especially as the professors will be selected by the Missions or their elected representatives.

I am trying to epitomize to you the various points that were brought out by different men around that council table. Of course they should not be deemed responsible for my memory or my version of what was said. The reasons I have named may not have appealed to every member of the Committee with equal force, and some members may have had other reasons which they regarded as even stronger, but which were presented at the meeting which I was unable to attend. I am simply endeavoring to give you some idea of the thoroughness with which the whole matter was gone into. You have a right to know also why the Committee felt unable to regard the vote on the field as final.

After prolonged and careful consideration, a sub-committee was appointed at the third session to draft a report, and at the last session this report was adopted, every member of the Committee being present except myself who was detained at home by the very critical illness of one of my sons. The report was as follows:

"The Joint Committee on Educational work representing the Boards at work in Korea has given earnest and sympathetic consideration in repeated meetings to the important and urgent problem of higher Christian education. The Committee has had before it the careful replies from the missionaries to the letters of April 15<sup>th</sup> and February 25<sup>th</sup>, and a great deal of correspondence from the field presenting valuable comment, and has had the benefit, also, of full statements from Dr. Mott, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Pinson and Dr. Stanley White., giving the judgments which they had formed from observation and conference during their recent visits to Korea. The Committee feels keenly conscious of the heavy responsibility which devolves upon it, and having now come to a substantially unanimous view desires to express its conclusions, if possible, in a way that will assure all the missionaries in Korea of its full appreciation of the complexity of the problem which faces them and the Boards, and of its gratitude for the depth of their conviction, which the Committee believes it shares with the missionaries, with regard to the fundamental principle which cannot be compromised in the slightest degree, that all the educational work supported by these Boards must be unqualifiedly and powerfully Christian, and be designed to render the largest service to the cause of Christ among the people of Korea.

"It is clear that on both sides of the important questions which have been under discussion, there are strong convictions enlisted. It was inevitable and it is desirable that it should be so. In no mission field have such vital problems arisen without the most earnest thought and discussion. The committee has sought to enter with full mind and heart into all the points of view and counterbalancing considerations which have been presented, and as it has done so, has been established in the belief that ten or fifteen years hence the spirit which is now one in us all will be matched with a substantial unity of mind also as to the wisest system of educational organization.

"In particular the Committee wishes to emphasize its accord with the desire of those who are eager that the church in Korea should have a devoted, single-hearted, capable ministry, that the evangelistic character of the church for which it has been notable throughout the world should be maintained and that men should be prepared for its perpetuation and richer development. The Committee would be satisfied with no plan which, whatever else it might secure, would in its judgment imperil this vital interest of the church.

"There is also another set of considerations which the Committee has heavily upon its heart, and in this it speaks out of the long experience of the Boards in dealing with educational problems in many lands and in facing the issues not alone of the ecclesiastical situation of a particular decade or even generation, but also of the life of the nations, of the relation of religion to the whole temper and destiny of a people, of the enormous task which Christianity is called to meet in every land, both of the West and of the East, in the interpretation of the steady flood of new truth in terms of Christian faith and experience. Nowhere in the world are these problems more real or pressing than in the Far East. Christianity must meet her responsibility in this matter, vital to her very life, under almost hopeless disadvantages in some of these lands. In Korea we have an opportunity to lay hold upon our problems at the beginning, or almost at the beginning. It would have been better if we could have acted three years ago, but it is not yet too late if we act unitedly at once.

"It is certain that a new era in Korea has begun. The problem of the development of the church there, which for so long a time was uncomplicated by the intellectual and industrial conditions of Japan and of the West, is now plunged into the same great complex of issues which we know in every other land and in which Christianity must fearlessly stand and bear its testimony and do the work which it alone can do and which can be done by it only through efficient, educational institutions raising up Christian leaders in church and state, men who in all the services legitimate for true Christian men will win other men to Christ, build up and extend the church, and fashion the order of a Christian society.

"In this general view of the present conditions and without entering into many associated considerations, this Committee votes to recommend to the Boards which it represents, or to their executives, that they unite in the establishment of a Union Christian College at Seoul. In the assurance that time will vindicate the wisdom of the decision, the Committee, deeply respecting the conviction of the missionaries who favor a college at Pyeng Yang, would not recommend any disturbance of the work now being done with such blessing at that station, but deems it wise that the standard and equipment there should not be advanced with full collegiate ideals. The Committee believes it to be best that the development of college work and of the university

departments which in time must be associated with it should be projected in a union institution at Seoul, and bespeaks the hearty and united cooperation of the whole missionary body in Korea in this undertaking.

"The Committee recommends to the Boards that it be authorized to proceed with the requisite practical measures including arrangements for such organization and legal incorporation as may be necessary in Korea and Japan.

"The Committee recommends further that it be authorized at once to seek contributions for the acquisition of land for the erection of buildings and for the other needs of the Union College."

"This report was at once transmitted to the Boards for such action as they might deem proper. The Joint Committee has now been officially notified that the report has been adopted by the following Boards:

- The Methodist Episcopal.
- The Canadian Presbyterian
- The Southern Presbyterian.
- The Northern Presbyterian.

The Southern Methodists should also be added, for while official notification has not yet arrived, that Board's advocacy of Seoul is so well understood and the Declarations of its two Secretaries, Dr. Pinson and Dr. Cook, are so confident, both of them having been present at the meeting of the Joint Committee which adopted the report and one of them being a member of the sub-committee which prepared it, that we are assured that there is no doubt of the result as soon as the next meeting gives opportunity for the formal vote.

In our own Board, the report was presented January 19<sup>th</sup> and after brief discussion and an explanation of the attitude of our own Mission, the report was referred to the Boards' Committee on Korea and the Executive Council, with instructions to go carefully into the matter again. Preparatory to this meeting, copies of the essential correspondence in the case, including statements from the field as to the argument for Pyeng Yang, were sent to the members of the Board's Committee, so that they might be aided in their re-study of the question. The Committee and the Council met February 2<sup>nd</sup>. The following were present: The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., the Rev. J.H. Jowett, D.D., Mr. John L. Severance, William E. Stiger, Esq. and Mr. John T. Underwood, Secretaries Speer, Brown, White and Halsey, and by invitation, the Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D.D. There was full and careful discussion. Great hesitation was expressed about taking a position which was not in accord with your wishes, but the Committee and the Council felt obliged to come to the unanimous conclusion that the only practicable course was to approve the report of the Joint Committee and they so recommended at the meeting of the Board the same afternoon. In the Board meeting the main points of your position were brought out in clear statements. But as the discussion proceeded, the considerations for Seoul impressed all as so overwhelming that when the vote was taken, there were no negative votes, no alternative but to acquiesce. The Rev. Dr. S.H. Chester, Secretary of the Southern Presbyterian Board, transmitted the vote of that Board in the following letter, which I venture to quote in full:



"February 10, 1914.

Dear Dr. Brown:

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions to write you as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the location of the Union Christian College for Korea that the Executive Committee acquiesces in the decision of the Joint Committee at its recent meeting in New York, that the college should be located at Seoul. The Committee does this with reluctance, in view of the fact that the unanimous vote of our Mission was in favor of the location of the college at Pyeng Yang. We would not feel justified in taking an action contrary to this unanimous view of our Mission except for the following reasons:

"1. Our Committee is convinced that it would be much better to have a Union Christian College located at Seoul than not to have one at all, and as these seem to be the alternatives in the case, we acquiesce in the decision of the Joint Committee.

"2. The Committee also feels that great weight is due to the opinions of men like Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. Stanley White, Dr. John F. Goucher, and other well known men connected with and deeply interested in the cause of Missions, who have studied this question on the ground from a more unprejudiced standpoint perhaps than would be possible for any of those who have been involved in the discussions which have arisen between the different Missions on the field in regard to the matter. Our having been informed that these brethren have very strongly expressed their conviction that Seoul is the proper place for the location of the proposed College reconciles us in some measure to that proposition, notwithstanding the fact that our Korean Mission has expressed itself as in favor of the other location.

"3. The fact that, as we are informed, certain large donations have already been made and others promised, conditioned on the location of the college at Seoul, together with the fact that any financial contribution which we may make to the institution will probably be a small one compared with those of the other parties involved, makes us unwilling to take any action that might in any way hinder the speediest possible development and establishment of the school.

"For the above reasons the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions acquiesces, as stated above, in the action of the Joint Committee fixing the location of the College at Seoul.

Fraternally and truly yours,  
Executive Committee, Foreign Missions.  
S.H. Chester, Secretary."

The Secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Board in transmitting its vote, also states that the Board hesitated on account of the action of the missionaries whose vote it did not like to underrate, but that nevertheless the Board felt that it should approve the report of the Joint Committee.

The Australian Board has not yet been heard from on account of the time required for correspondence with it; but as five of the six boards concerned have now adopted the report of the Joint Committee, and as the need of early information is urgent, it appears advisable to announce the vote without further delay and the Australian vote will be added when received.

The Joint Committee will now take up at the earliest possible moment the question of finance with a view to cooperating with the missionaries in Korea in getting the new institution started.

We can understand, in some measure at least, how disappointing the decision will be to many of you; and yet we venture to believe that you will appreciate the difficulties that have been involved. As I wrote Dr. Moffett, July 25<sup>th</sup>:

"We are aware that the Mission voted to put union and location together as inseparable, as you explained and as some letters had emphasized. But the Boards and their Joint Committee feel that a distinction should be observed between them, that one of the six parties to a union should not prejudice a question which from the nature of the case calls for joint action, that if we are going into a union at all, we should go with a willingness to discuss such a question as location with those who have as much right to an opinion on it as we have, and feeling that the way is clear to decide the issue on the merits of the case.

"Having gone into a union, we should carry into it the union spirit - an open mind, a willingness to abide by majority votes on questions which a majority alone can decide, a readiness to accept not only our full share of responsibility but also our full share of risk. We cannot carry one Mission as a distinct entity into a union of six Missions and Boards, and then repudiate union if the majority of those with whom we have voluntarily associated ourselves does not coincide with a majority in our particular Mission. Union means that mission and board lines are obliterated for the purpose of the union and that all concerned become one body. Of course, this would not be true if we were dealing with bad men or a worldly object: but this is a union among Christian men of presumably equal intelligence and equal devotion to the cause of Christ."

We have to consider therefore the total vote of the missionary body and of the Boards concerned. It is true that a small majority of missionaries voted for Pyeng Yang; but the Missions and Boards are partners in this enterprise, and when we come to consider the combined votes of missionaries and Boards, you will see that the balance inclines to Seoul. It would have been an immense relief to some of us if the missionaries on the field could have been so nearly united as to have made their judgment more decisive; but as they were not, and as their vote was so mixed with other issues as to confuse its meaning, the Boards felt that they had to take up the matter as best they could.

In the first session of the Joint Committee's meeting, January 12<sup>th</sup>, I suggested that the first step should be a motion that the majority vote of the missionaries for Pyeng Yang be regarded as settling the question so that we could now proceed to develop the union college in Pyeng Yang. It quickly appeared, however, as I have already indicated, that this proposal did not have the slightest chance of prevailing, for the reasons that have been outlined. While it is the duty of a Christian man to advocate his own view, up to a certain point, there is a point beyond which his insistence and his refusal to submit to an adverse vote cease to be Christian and become mere unregenerate stubbornness and pugnacity. I felt that this point was reached in our discussions here and that it was, therefore, my duty to acquiesce in the judgment of the majority, especially as it was perfectly clear that only in that way could we secure the union college which the interests of the cause of Christ require in Korea. Continued opposition would have gained

nothing for Pyeng Yang, but might simply have jeopardized any action at all. Of course, where questions of essential right and wrong are involved, a Christian's duty is independent; but this is not such a question. It is merely one of expediency and judgment between Christian brethren as to what is best for the Lord's work. You have earnestly and valiantly tried to carry your point for Pyeng Yang. Now, that it is clear that the college must be in Seoul, we confidently cherish the hope that you will give it your hearty support.

You are aware that from the beginning my personal opinion has been for a college at Pyeng Yang, if it was to be predominately a Presbyterian one, and even for the kind of a union that we had there, to go on and develop it if the Methodists were willing to stay; but that if they were not willing, and if we could secure one large institution for all Korea only by reopening the question of location, we should deem the getting of such a college as far more important than the question of location. This latter alternative is precisely the one that we have now to face. According to Dr. Adams' official report, the majority of the Missionaries on the field took precisely this position, as out of the eligible list of 121 and a voting list of 100, only 7 favored two colleges under the circumstances, and a majority of those who expressed an opinion on this subject stood for one college as more important than location. Conditions which were quite beyond our control made it apparent that our real choice was not between a college in Pyeng Yang and a college in Seoul, but between a union college in Seoul and no union college at all. When the matter shaped itself in that way, I deemed it my duty, in the interests of the cause of Christ and Korea, as I see them, to vote with the others for Seoul as Dr. Chester says that he did.

You will note that the report of the Joint Committee has tried to guard in every way possible what were felt to be the reasonable interests of the institution that we already have at Pyeng Yang. The Committee has been greatly puzzled by references in numerous communications from the field to the idea that the destruction of the work at Pyeng Yang was involved. No one in America has the slightest intention of destroying it. Even if the whole institution should be moved, which is not contemplated, no one here is able to understand how moving an institution should be considered equivalent to destroying it. The best Christian college we have in all Asia, the Shantung Christian University, has already been moved once from Teng Chou to Wei-hsien, and is now to be moved again from Wei-hsien to Tsinan-fu. So far from destroying the college, which was originally at Teng-chou, the college has been strengthened by the removal that has already been made and there is unanimous agreement that it will be still further strengthened by moving it to Tsinan-fu. But the institution at Pyeng Yang is not to be moved. Almost everything that is there now is to stay and most heartily do we hope that it can be given much better facilities. We understand that the great body of students at Pyeng Yang are not in the college, but in the academy, which no one proposes to disturb. You have reported only 47 students in the college proper, and we are told that about half of them are in the freshman year; while all the college property is needed for the academy. It is the earnest desire of the Joint Committee and the Boards that the Pyeng Yang educational work should be given all practicable development as a first-class, high-grade, thoroughly equipped middle school, carrying its students quite up to the point of the requirements of the best colleges of America for admission to the freshman year, and even if it carried them through the freshman year there would probably be no objection. Doubtless there will be a considerable number of students who wish to go directly from the Pyeng Yang Academy into a Bible Training School or the Theological Seminary, with a view to evangelistic work or to ordination for the ministry.

2/24/1914 - p.11 A.J.B.

Students of this kind can continue to be trained at Pyeng Yang for your evangelistic work. They will not be obliged to go to the College at Seoul, unless they wish to secure the kind of college work which will be developed there or to prepare themselves for other callings or professions. The way is quite clear therefore for you to train at Pyeng Yang as many of your Presbyterian students for evangelistic work as you desire, within the limitations as to the full college work mentioned in the report. Those who have made careful study of the educational situation in Korea, while highly praising the educational results that have already been achieved against very great difficulties, are nevertheless of the opinion that there is not now in Korea any institution which has the facilities for doing the kind of full college work that the proposed union college is to attempt. The development of such an institution at Seoul should therefore, not be considered as reflecting upon any institution. The idea is not to destroy what we have, but to give new and added facilities for carrying the whole educational plan in Korea to a higher development.

Let me, in closing, give the largest possible emphasis to our strong conviction that the proposed college in Seoul should be and must be pervaded through and through with the evangelistic spirit and aim; that it is no part of our missionary object in Korea to give a purely secular education. Our motto is "For Christ and the Church." We want this institution to be tributary to the missionary body, the way appears to be clear for us to take such steps as will insure an institution that will do the kind of work that is desired.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

(from bound copy entitled *PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK*, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 41 - 49.

photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Presbyterian Church  
Concord, California

Graham Lee, Pastor

Concord, California

March 9, 1914

Graham Lee

My Dear Moffett:-

Yesterday Mrs. Lee and I attended Mr. Fish's funeral and I was given a chance to say a word from a full heart and tell how much we loved the daughter of this good man. It was a simple but beautiful and fitting service. I am sure you would have been pleased with everything. Mr. Fish was a rare man - his kind are far too few in this sin-burdened world.

And now a word about myself. I have done no work since Jan. 1st. Some days I am tempted to get discouraged and say "What's the use", and then I remember that I'm of more value than many sparrows, so I "bite on the bullet" and hang on.

I am sure I went to work too soon - Denman should have forbid my working for six months. I was getting along splendidly but began drawing on my vitality before I had a sufficient supply stored up and consequently ran out what vitality I did have. I might have been all right if I hadn't gotten into that First Church of Oakland fight. You see they got me in the chair and I had the burden of that thing for two nerve-racking days. It would have been a strain for a man "in his full strength and it is hardly strange that it was too much for one so lately out of the hospital. That experience drained so much of my strength that every week after that the balance was against me until I had used it all. At last my digestive apparatus [didn't ?] quite work and then of course it was all up. Now I am picking up again. I eat five or six times a day and am always hungry. And what is better, I take care of the food without distress. I got down so far that it is going to take time to build up again but I feel that I am on the up grade. I am going to make no mistake this time for I am going to lay off long enough to make sure. If Denman had just ordered me to take six months I would have done it. But when he didn't I couldn't ask for it. When I started in I felt I was beginning too soon. There is no use crying about that - what's done is done. The only thing is to get forgiven for our sins and avoid the pitfalls we have learned about.

That First Church of Oakland fight was a most ungodly affair. Goodspeed has a lot to answer for. The whole thing is a tremendous inditement [indictment] of his leadership. Surely there was some better way to handle the case than the way it was handled. If you know the man well I [had] better not say more. The thing split that church and drove out of the Presbyterian Church some two hundred people who have been for years the working force of that organization - one man has been an elder for thirty years. It has divided our Presbytery, it has divided sessions and it killed Arthur Adams. It has been a devilish thing and Goodspeed has to answer for allowing [it] to come to what it did. Guess I must quit or the thing will keep on with its devilish work in my own case - it got on my nerves.

Give our love to everybody. Yesterday it came over me with tremendous force what a great privilege my twenty years of work with you has been. That can never be taken from me.

With sincere love and affection,

Graham Lee

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

March 10, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

The Executive Committee has just held a meeting and even before the Mission acts upon the Recommendations sent to it for a vote there are a number of items upon which I am to write you at once.

TRANSFER OF FUSAN TO AUSTRALIAN MISSION.

The Committee endorsed the letter of the Chairman dated February 14 to the Board on this subject. It was passed that this Committee, having examined the statement of cost and estimate of valuation of Fusan and Milyang property as prepared by Mr. George H. Winn, and modified and endorsed by the Mission Property Committee, approve of the same.

It was passed that we recommend to the Board that our work in South Kyeng Sang Province be turned over to the Australian Mission on the condition that they guarantee for the Fusan property ¥43,903, the total original cost of the Board's land and property. The present valuation of the property in Fusan by members of the Mission Property Committee is: Buildings - ¥ 35,700 and Land - ¥ 30,500. The cost of the property in Milyang was ¥ 5,259 and present valuation is made the same, as no notice need be taken of depreciation in value of the buildings or of the increase of value of the land since the Australia Mission wish to take it over at its original cost.

After my letter of February 14 enclosing Mr. Winn's statement as to the property I received another letter from him saying that he had evidently erred as to the value of the land, and stating that further investigation together with estimates from possible purchasers showed the value to be much less than his former estimate. The Property Committee also in conjunction with the Exec. Com. considered the whole matter with the result that the enclosed statement is sent you. This is in accord with your request in Letter No. 181. We shall therefore look for a definite decision on the part of the Board with authorization and instructions as to the sale of the property. The Australians are impatiently awaiting a definite decision as all their plans depend upon this decision.

TRUSTEES FOR INCORPORATION.

Pending word from the Board approving incorporation, preliminary steps and preparations only can be undertaken, but the Committee in accord with Mission action has selected the following as the persons to form the Incorporating Trustees: Secretary and Treasurer, J.F. Genso. Other members, H.G. Underwood, E.H. Miller, A.M. Sharrocks, R.O. Reiner, Alex. A. Pieters, S.A. Moffett, J.G. Holdcroft and E. Kagin. Most of these are the men who have had to do with all property matters and Deeds in their respective Stations. Incorporation seems to us a necessity as without it we shall have many complications in the future as we may now have if the strict letter of the law is followed, which, however, is not likely, as the authorities recognize the impossibility of having all deeds in regular form under previous administrations. Fusan deeds are still in names of Baird, Sidebotham, and Smith although all have removed and one is dead. We should get all property in the name of the one Board of Trustees as soon as possible, but when we come to do it another question will arise which is of considerable importance to the Board, and of that I now write.

TRANSFER FEES.

The present law I believe provides for a stamp tax of 2% in case of sale and of ½% in case of transfer without price. Roughly estimating Board property in Korea, I suppose transfers to the value of at least a million of Yen worth of land aside from the building must be made when the Trustees are

incorporated. If regarded as sales the tax would be some ¥20,000 or if as transfers some ¥5000 would have to be paid. It will be unjust to require the Board to pay such sums because the only reason deeds to property are held as they are is that the government has never given any facilities for the proper recording of deeds although we and the American Ministers and Consuls have for over 20 years been requesting such facilities, and if granted, the property would long since have been in the Board's name. Now that the value of land is so much greater it will not be just to make the Board pay recording fees. I raised the question with Mr. Scidmore, former Consul-General, but received no satisfactory reply, he postponing any inquiry until the time the transfers should be made. This is to acquaint you with the situation and to ask for advice in the matter as to how best to deal with it and as to when.

#### TAXES.

Passed that the Chairman be requested to inform the Board on the subject of the increased taxes for the present year, (beginning April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1914), an estimated increase of possibly Yen 5000 which it is evidently impossible to meet from the budget, and must be met as an emergency item. Heretofore in Seoul, Taiku and Pyenyang we have paid practically no taxes but with the abolition of the Foreign Concessions and the adoption of a new system of taxation all foreign property is now to be taxed. Here in Pyenyang we are to pay an Administration Tax, a Municipal Tax, and a Provincial Tax. The first two will tax each of our houses ¥ 6 each. The Administration Tax on land will be 7/1000 of the assessed valuation per tsubo, the Municipal tax may be ½ of that and the Provincial tax 1/10. I do not know that the tax is especially high, but where for years we have paid nothing, it seems a large sum to pay although it is perfectly just that we should pay taxes. The point is that the budget cannot furnish the amount needed. We shall let you know as soon as we know the exact amount. As yet it is not settled whether property used for Church and School is to be taxed.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORKER FOR HUGH O'NEILL ACADEMY, SYEN-CHUN

Passed that in view of the fact that Mr. McCune has probably received funds for the support of an Industrial Worker in the Hugh O'Neill Academy we trust that the Board will not cause the preferred list of seven workers which this Committee prepared as representing our greatest needs to militate against the securing and sending of this man, also.

#### PROSELYTISM ON PART OF JAPANESE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ENGLISH CHURCH & THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The Committee instructed me to give to the Board the facts in reference to this as we felt that you ought not to be ignorant of them. The Japanese Congregationalist Church has begun a mission here for work among Koreans and Mr. Watase, the Superintendent has recently endeavored to raise ¥ 100,000 in Japan for an aggressive movement. This I understand he has been raising largely from non-Christians, prominent business men like Baron Shibusawa, the Mitsui Company, etc. He reports some 3000 Korean converts or adherents. Most of these were secured by taking over disaffected groups from the Methodists or Presbyterians, by receiving suspended or excommunicated people from our churches, and through the efforts of men deposed from the ministry or dropped from employment by the Methodists or Presbyterians. So we are led to believe from the reports from the Southern Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Kang-kei and Syen-chun missionaries. They are reported to be paying large salaries, more than our Korean churches are giving their pastors and evangelists, and also to attempt work wherever any of our members become dissatisfied over local church disturbances. The Koreans look upon it as a nationalist movement rather than a religious one, and it certainly looks as though it has in it considerable in the way of difficulties for our work, and it promises to raise many delicate questions. Of course anything we may say or do in the matter will be interpreted as anti-Japanese feeling rather than as concern for the interests of the church, and we are not saying anything publicly, but we think you should be made acquainted with what promises to become a factor in the work in Korea. American Board missionaries in Japan have frequently asked about this work and we have frankly explained the situation. They apparently do not

approve the Japanese entering the field but they can do nothing, for the Japanese Church decides and it has determined to push the work.

The English Church Mission also to a less degree proselytes and avowedly recognizes no obligation to do otherwise. So far as I learn they accomplish but little along this line but occasionally are a disturbing influence. History leads us to expect nothing else from them as yet.

The Seventh Day Adventists have pursued the same policy as the Japanese Congregationalists and have secured a number of suspended and excommunicated people from Methodists and Presbyterians and occasionally have led astray some weak members. They are so aggressive in their attacks upon the members of our churches that the question arises as to the justice of according them the recognition given them by the Edinburgh Conference and Committee and of admitting to our Conferences and to our Educational Institutions the men who in the eyes of the Koreans are seeking to overthrow the work we are trying to establish. We think the whole question of proselytism is one for you to know and think over as a member of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee, but this communication is not to that Committee but to you as our Secretary.

#### GOVERNMENT AND DOCTORS' LICENSES.

The article from the Seoul Press which I enclose will give you an idea of the question raised. I wrote Dr. Mills, Secretary of [the] Medical Association asking if there was anything for the Executive Committee to do and he replied that there was nothing, that the physicians are now under the same legal restrictions that govern physicians in U.S.A. and that they are likely to get temporary permits to practice here for five years in a limited territory with no prospects of renewal except as they take an examination to secure a regular Japanese license to practice anywhere for an unlimited time. Also the American Consulate has taken up the question with the Government as to the possibility of securing better license terms. The Executive Committee feels that you should be informed of this situation.

#### BOOKS AND PRINTING.

The Press Law provides that the foreigner who is an author must submit two copies of the book to the Police Authorities four days before the date of publication in its complete printed form and they will then exercise the right of confiscation if thought necessary. Manuscripts are only examined and sanctioned in the case of Korean authors. Printed proofs, if complete, will answer the purpose, but the expense of putting a book into print must be borne before it can be submitted and one find out whether or not they will confiscate it. Mrs. Baird had one whole edition of a book confiscated although it violated no known law and was carefully prepared in order to avoid such a fate. The Tract Society had an edition of 30,000 sheet tract confiscated, "How to get rid of the devil" because, I suppose (writes the manager), it was considered to be a reflection. It had been issued by the Tract Society for nearly 10 years previously. On this subject Dr. Baird writes, "Is there no voice of protest? Do our Consuls and our Governments know that their citizens here cannot print a book without the risk of confiscation, and that they cannot know whether or not it is to be confiscated until they have gone to the expense of putting into print?" This seems to be an unjust discrimination against foreigners. The Executive Committee has not done anything in the matter but thinks it well to inform you. We shall welcome any suggestions on any of these situations of which we inform you.

#### PROPORTIONATE FURLOUGHS.

The Committee was surprised at the remarks in your letter No. 187 on this subject, and the fact that Board action on it with reference to Korea was sent to all Missions as a sort of warning. We suppose that you had not seen my letter of October 9, 1913 in which explanation was made that these do not overlap and extend over three fiscal years. That letter was answered by Dr. Reed as you were absent at the Continuation Committee meeting.



## DR. FOLWELL.

The Methodist [M.E.] Board has left Dr. Folwell here in Pyenyang so long with no equipment for his work that he is known to have made a provisional arrangement with the American Mining Co. to take a position as the Mines Physician, although we understand that Dr. North has recently held out hope of providing an equipment. However several in our Mission approached our Exec. Com. with the idea of trying to secure Dr. Folwell for our Mission, since he is so fine a physician and man, and one who ought not to be lost to Mission work. As it is not settled that he is to leave the M.E. Mission, we have not approached him, but it may be well if you should ask Dr. North about this and let us know whether there is any objection to our making overtures to Dr. Folwell.

## LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

The Committee heard Mr. Genso's letter to you on this subject and asked the Chairman to speak informally to Chairman of Language Committee expressing the feeling that the examinations have become too exacting. We feel too that Mr. Genso has been faithful in his work and the fact that he has just passed his second-year examination need cause no anxiety as to his acquisition of the language. His necessary duties have impeded his progress.

In addition to the above subjects there is one among the Recommendations sent to the Mission for vote, upon which I should write you without waiting for Mission action so that a misunderstanding may be cleared up.

## ANDONG STATION HOSPITAL.

We recommend that the action of the Annual Meeting 1913 (Minutes page 96, Sec. 14) be rescinded as we understand that it was not mandatory but advisory, and that Andong Station be authorized to proceed with the erection of the entire plant of the Hospital.

With reference to the above and your letter No. 187 on the subject, I should like to quote Dr. R.K. Smith's letter to Exec. Committee in full, but will give extracts only. He writes - "Your request for my views relative to the Board letter requesting the Ex. Com. to do something about the Andong Hospital can be met with the one statement that I think Dr. Brown has been so swamped with work and worries that he has forgotten the difficulties under which we in the inland stations labor. In the first place I can hardly believe that Mrs. Schauffler expected to see a picture of the completed buildings when she asked for it, because I have written to her within the past year telling her of the delays and difficulties and sending pictures of present buildings, site, etc. In the second place, Dr. Brown should have told her, as I have no doubt he did, of the necessity for slow movement." Dr. Smith then explains that he was sent to Andong October 1912, that the purchase of the site was then in progress and not yet fully completed although enough is bought to go ahead with building; that in order to burn brick he bought brushwood all through the winter and spring each market day in order to get enough; that the brick burners worked from April 1<sup>st</sup> to November 5<sup>th</sup> for his house and dispensary, having now on hand 90,000 brick; that lumber, native and foreign, had to be bought; that standing timber was bought, men sent up in the winter to fell the trees, that these had to be floated down stream waiting for the Fall rains as the Spring rise was not sufficient and that even then some of the timbers were stranded and still waiting for more rain than last year; that some lumber had to come from the Yalu River North and then brought up the river [Naktong] to Andong; that lumber and hardware had to be ordered from America which they hope to get in time to come up the river [Naktong] at the Spring rise; that the roofing was bought in Shanghai, China last Summer, but has lain for months in a storehouse at nearest R.R. station waiting to come up the river; that the Chinese workmen secured have worked all Summer and Fall on houses for Mr. Crothers and himself and have the contract for the dispensary buildings; that there have been difficulties and delays over plans with the Property Committee, etc., all of which seems sufficient to show why we are not able to send photographs of the completed plant. This certainly ought to be explanation enough and as [the] Executive Committee recommendation will remove any restrictions so far as [the] Mission is concerned, the Station can erect the whole plant as soon as conditions will permit.

3/10/14 - p.5 S.A.M.

Other recommendations of the Executive Committee will be sent you as soon as Mission vote on same is received.

Reports from most sections indicate great ingatherings into the churches again this year. Our Woman's Class now in session is the largest we have ever had, 814 enrolled and more coming.

In closing I want to express my deep feeling for you in the midst of your great sorrow and anxiety. May the Lord grant you all comfort.

Very Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman Executive Committee

Enclosures -

Property Committee Report on Fusan Property, endorsed by Executive Committee  
Seoul Press article on Physicians' Licenses.

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Kobe, Japan

March 31, 1914

Yoshitaka Arima

My dear Dr. Moffett -

The other day I sent the copies of the "Conspiracy Case" to you and the others whom you pointed out. Did you get them? I have not received acknowledgment from any others, but I believe they have got them.

As I told you the other day I left the Chronicle and entered a business firm but I am sorry to find the position unpleasant. I am determined to resign. In this connection, might I ask you to secure me a position in any schools or other institutions under your care in Korea. As teacher I have experience in Japanese middle schools. I taught there English and history. As for the other qualifications of mine, I was an assistant to the manager in a Japanese and a German firm. Please be kind enough to enable me to find myself in Korea again.

Yours faithfully,

Y. Arima

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

INDIVIDUAL LIFE OF THE KOREAN CHRISTIAN

The important thing in the life of the Korean Christian is the development of a keen sense of the spiritual benefits of the Gospel, so that his faith rests upon his personal relation to Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord, and not merely upon his relation to the Church as an organization nor upon the material advantages derived therefrom.

This comes only from a development of a sense of sin and of a need of salvation from sin and merited punishment, and from a sense of joy and peace realized through personal communion with God and through the presence of the Holy Spirit in heart and life, leading to an appreciation of spiritual values rather than of material ones.

In order to attain this it is essential that in all Evangelistic work, both Missionary and Korean Christian, lay the emphasis upon the great underlying spiritual truths of God's Word, believing that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation, that regeneration is the work of the Spirit of God through the Word of God and that the spiritual nature of man will respond to appeals based upon spiritual truths, while all appeals based upon the ulterior benefits of Christianity are appeals to the carnal nature and tend only to the building up of an outward attachment to the Church and fail to attach him to Christ as a personal Savior by a living saving faith.

The faith that endures, that carries men victorious through trials and temptations, through losses and sorrows, through disappointments and through the times of spiritual declension and of sifting of the Church which in one form or another God in His Providence allows to all Churches and to all Christians, is the faith which is derived from a conviction of the divine reality of the Gospel Message, and from an experience of the grace of God in one's own inner spiritual life.

I believe that nothing so tends to the development of such a life in the Christian as Bible Study, Prayer and the Regular Attendance upon the Means of Grace upon the Lord's Day. These are the means of God's appointment and while lacking in the outward effects of spectacular, artificial and spasmodic efforts, they are the means of developing and *maintaining* a strong, true and steady spiritual life.

I believe that nothing has had more to do with the spiritual attainment of the Korean Christian than the Bible study of the Sabbath Bible Classes and the systematic study and training of the Leadership of the Church through the System of Bible Training Classes which has been such a marked feature of the work in Korea.

The tens of thousands of men and women who every year are brought into such study of God's Word are receiving the spiritual food for the nourishment of the Christian life, and are showing the spiritual results in the steadfastness of their faith and the development of strength of character, in overcoming sin and in resisting the manifold temptations which beset them.

My experience in the Korean Church would lead me to say that most cases of spiritual declension and loss of power resulting in a falling into sin and a return to the world, can be traced to a lack of the observance of the means of grace on the Lord's Day, while repentance and a revived spiritual life accompany a return to such observance as the means of nourishing and maintaining the renewed purpose to follow Christ.

The Sabbath was instituted for man's spiritual and physical needs, and while we should carefully avoid the legalistic observance of the Lord's Day, every effort should be put forth to emphasize the spiritual obligation of its observance and to inculcate an appreciation of its great privilege and the benefits derived from a reverent, whole-hearted, and uncompromisingly unworldly observance of the day.

A sense of the responsibility for the spreading abroad of a knowledge of the Gospel as the most natural expression of his own faith in Christ should mark the individual life of the Christian and so should lead to the practice of personal individual work for the conversion of others. This not only should be encouraged but should be expected as a natural expression of faith, and its absence should be looked upon as an indication of a lack of conviction, or of a failure truly to appreciate and be grateful for spiritual blessings.

Some years ago I wrote an article on "Policy and Methods for the Evangelization of Korea," and I should like to repeat what I then wrote concerning the Missionary as now applicable to the Korean Christian.

"We need to be men who will not compromise with sin, men who will set up the Scriptural standard which God has set up and will not deviate one whit from that standard in their requirements. Whatever the peculiar conditions in heathendom we have no authority for letting down the Divine standard on moral questions. In dealing with ourselves we should "never couple faith in the atonement of Christ with a feeling of security in the violation of a single commandment" (Chalmers) and however lenient and loving we may be in dealing with others who have fallen into sin and come short of God's law, in their discipline the failure to set up the one standard and to brand as sin anything short of that standard is to undermine the whole foundation of Christian morality and Christian character, and to build a Church on no spiritual foundation, weak and powerless as a moral or spiritual force. Better far a Gideon's band of men thoroughly determined to make no compromise with sin and to strive for the highest and holiest attainments, than a whole host of nominal Christians satisfied to come short, taught that they may with impunity come short of the Divine standard; men who have committed spiritual suicide by a deliberate giving up of the law of God as the standard of Christian living."

The Korean Christian needs to know that salvation is of grace and is not dependent upon the observance of the law, but that the Lord has given a revelation of His Will as the standard of right living, the attainment of which should be the purpose and aim of every Christian who seeks to please his Lord and Master Jesus Christ.

SAMUEL A. MOFFETT

(published in *The Korea Mission Field*, Vol. X, April, 1914, Seoul, Korea, pp. 93-95)

Taiku, Korea

April 6, 1914

James E. Adams

(XV) LETTER OF REV. J.E. ADAMS, D.D. TO REV. FRANK M. NORTH, D.D.

Rev. Frank Mason North,  
180 5<sup>th</sup> Ave., New York.

My Dear Dr. North:

Your favor of the 24<sup>th</sup> of February, as the Secretary of the Board's Committee on Education in Korea is at hand, with the enclosure of the Committee action.

The Educational Senate held its semi-annual meeting on the 20-21st. ult. At that time the action of the Joint Committee had not reached us, except in an informal way. The action as before the Senate at that time seems however to have been substantially the action of the Committee. The Senate took action as follows:

"Whereas the Senate at its meeting of December 20-21, 1912, having decided upon one arts and science college for all Korea, referred for decision to the Joint Committee in America the question of the location of said college, and, whereas;

This Senate is in receipt of the letter of the Chairman of the Joint Committee of date February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1914, stating that a decision had been reached and sent to the Boards, and though his letter did not communicate the nature of the decision we are creditably informed that it is substantially as follows: "This Committee votes to recommend to the Boards, etc., that they unite in the establishment of a union Christian College in Seoul. In the assurance that time will indicate the wisdom of this decision, the Committee, deeply respecting the convictions of the missionaries who favor a college at Pyeng Yang would not recommend any disturbance of the work now being done with such blessing at that station, but deems it wise that the standards and equipment there should not be advanced to full collegiate ideals. The Committee believes it best that the development of college work, and if the university departments which in time must be associated with it, should be projected in a union institution in Seoul;

Resolved, That the Senate accept this as the reply of the Joint Committee to the reference made it by this body, and conclude the reference."

A careful perusal of the action of the Joint Committee, and your accompanying letter, leads us to believe that the action of your Committee was in no wise based upon the reference of the Senate to your Committee, as no mention is made of this either in the action itself or in your letter, but as was professedly stated in the action, is based wholly upon the authority which your Committee derived from the constituting Boards, and that your communication to the Senate is one of information only.

I can easily understand how your Committee might take this position, as in a letter last Summer, I was instructed by the unanimous vote of the Senate to write Dr. Brown, your Chairman, that the reference was made to your Committee on the explicit understanding that either location would be a perfectly open solution to all parties in the Joint Committee. Otherwise no reference was possible.

The Senate at its late meeting was instructed to write the Joint Committee as follows:

"The Senate wishes to point out to the Joint Committee that in this action it has gone beyond the matter referred to it by this Senate. The Constitution of the Senate as adopted by the six federated missions, in Art. V., Sec. 4, reads as follows:

The location and number of High Schools, Arts Colleges, Technical Schools, and Special Schools, which shall be founded or maintained by any of the constituent missions, their correlation and the delimitation of their territory, shall be determined by the Senate."

This Constitution has been ratified by the Boards with the one provision by certain boards that their approval was "subject to the condition that all acts and proceedings of the Senate shall be subject to the review and control of the cooperating Missions on the field, and through them of the Boards at home in the same way as other union institutions."

This section specifically delegates to the Senate, at least the initial authority to determine the location, number and correlation of all educational institutions. In the exercise of this authority it determined to have but one Arts and Science College for the work of the entire country in the six missions. In the exercise of the same authority it deemed it wiser, under the circumstances, to refer the question of the location of that one college to an outside referee body - the Joint Committee. This aspect alone of the question was referred to your Committee. We would point out that the reply of your Committee assumes, without a reference being made, to exercise ab initio the functions delegated to this body, and to direct concerning two institutions, both to do college work and what their correlation shall be.

We regret to be compelled to say that we think the exercise of these functions in this manner can lead only to confusion - a confusion exceedingly inimical to union effort. What made the question of location a difficult one was the desire of all parties for one collegiate institution. If more than one institution had been considered, no question would have been raised, no reference made. No difficulty would have been experienced either in number, location or correlation. The question would have settled itself along natural and existing lines.

The Senate, therefore, sees no course open to it, but to take up this aspect of the question as they come to it, with such added light as we now have, and seek their solution in constituted ways, by which in as short a time as is possible we hope to have them reach the Boards.

Believe me,

Yours in the service,  
James E. Adams

(from bound copy entitled *PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK*, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 49 - 51.

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## APPENDIX XIV

### Minutes of the Senate of the Educational Federation of Missions in Korea, Meeting of June 13, 1914

(XVI)

#### APPENDIX

#### II. Joint Committee's Decision by Direct Board Authorization.

The second view on which the decision may be regarded is that the Joint Committee acted upon authority derived directly from the Boards and therefore the decision is binding upon the Mission. It is now without question that this is the basis on which the Committee proceeded.

In a sense this relieves your Senate as the matter has been virtually taken out of its hands. We wish to point out however that this view in other respects places your Federation and Senate in a position of even greater difficulty and embarrassment than the other. This is the more true that the Joint Committee has not related itself to field operations through the established channels of Board Mission organization but has undertaken the exercise of direct authority in field matters. This will be clear in the following: -

I. The Constitution of the Educational Federation contains the following: -

PURPOSE, To unify Christian education as conducted by the various Christian Missions, into a single system, regulated from a single head.

ORGANIZATION: The work of the Federation and the administration of its functions shall be conducted by a Senate.

POWERS OF THE SENATE: The location and number of High Schools, Arts College, Technical and Special Schools which shall be founded on, or maintained by any of the constituent Missions, their correlation and the delimitation of their territory, shall be determined by the Senate.

That such funds may be secured the Senate shall take steps for the organization of a holding body in the home lands and for incorporation as may be necessary."

II. This Constitution was ratified by all the Missions and also by all the Boards, in the year 1911. This ratification by the Boards on the basis of which the Senate was organized, and upon which all its operations have been conducted, was without qualification except in the case of the Northern Presbyterian Board which qualified its action as follows:

"The Board therefore while most heartily sympathizing with and cordially approving the general plan of the Mission saw no alternative but to make its approval subject to the condition that . . . the Senate of the Educational Foundation shall be subject to the review and control of the cooperating Missions on the field and through them, of the Boards at home, in the same way as other union institutions; and that any appeals which shall be made in America shall be made through or with the approval of the Boards, and that any funds which shall be raised, held, and administered by the Boards or by such body as they shall constitute for the purpose."

III. It seems evident from the above that the very minimum of mutual relations agreed



upon as between Senate, Missions, Boards and such future Joint Board body as might be organized at home, may be summarized as follows:-

1. The Senate shall have the exclusive direct field exercise of the functions delegated to it.

2. The exercise of these functions is however limited. In reserve authority over its own interests, each constituent Mission shall hold the acts of the Senate under its own right of review and control.

3. Likewise each Board, through its Mission, which is the field arm of its organization, shall exercise the same right of review and control.

4. Outside of this any joint body at home contemplates the handling of financial matters only.

IV. The Joint Committee had its first tentative organization in the Summer of 1912. Its operations have been extended to the field as follows: -

1. It has assumed to determine upon its own direct Board derived authority, the number of colleges there shall be in the country.

(See Committee decision based not upon Senate reference but Board authority).

2. It has assumed upon the same basis to determine their location, and correlation.

(See same Committee decision).

3. It has assumed on the same basis direct decision concerning site and purchase of same, through individuals of its own selection.

(See Committees cable; "Secure from funds your possession proposed site Union College Seoul. Consult Adams Noble.")

4. It has assumed upon the same basis the drafting of a Constitution and reserved ultimate decision in the same.

(Official Letter, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1914.

The Joint Committee has done considerable work, first through a special committee and then in the session yesterday upon the draft of a constitution which will govern both the Field Board of Managers and the Board of Trustees in America. The main outlines of such a constitution are tentatively agreed upon. When it has been approved by the Committee which will doubtless be shortly, it will not be immediately presented to the Boards but will be sent to Korea in order that the Joint Committee may have the benefit of the criticisms of the missionaries before the draft is put in final form for action by the Boards).

It seems evident that this course of action is not consistent with the previously arranged

and officially ratified system of mutual relation for all parties concerned. It takes from the Federation of Missions and from its Senate, and does so with no agreement or formal notification, one of the most important functions delegated to it, for the exercise of which the Federation was in part organized, and transfers the same not only from the hands of the Senate but also from those of its constituent Missions to a Joint Board body in New York. We cannot but view the move with apprehension. In the judgment of this Senate it is contrary to sound principles of missionary administration, and is fraught with peril to the safety, the progressive continuity, and the practicalness of Mission policies. Field operations should be conducted by and through field organizations.

This Senate is the executive body of the Federated Missions. Its members exercise their functions only as they are duly appointed representatives of these organized Mission bodies. It exercises these functions only by virtue of the Constitution given it by the respective Mission Board organizations. That Constitution places field authority up to actual organization in the hands of this Senate. This Senate therefore does not carry the authority to accept the action of the Joint Committee viewed in this light of direct Board authorization. It can only decline to accept it until its own Constitution is altered, or its constituent Mission bodies unite in directing it to do so.

It would therefore recommend to its constituent Missions that each petition its respective Board to correct this inconsistency of authorization, that these questions may be duly settled by the channels previously constituted and still authorized. We know no other way in which the present tangle may be permanently and satisfactorily settled.

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 51,52.*

photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Dear Dr. Brown:

Herewith the Recommendations adopted by the Exec. Committee at its meeting in Seoul, March 5-7, 1914, and sent for the vote of the Mission on the same, with the result of the Mission's vote, all being adopted.

Recommendation No. 44.

That Pyongyang's request to the Board that Yen 350 fire loss on Lee House and Foreign School Dormitory material be reimbursed from the Board's Insurance fund be endorsed

Aff. 59, Neg. 0, not voting 6

Recommendation No. 45.

That we endorse Pyongyang's request to the Board that funds in the Fusan Girls' School given by Mr. Gamble and at his request be transferred to the School for Missionary Children at Pyongyang, be advanced by the Board, it to reimburse itself from the sale of the property in Fusan.

Aff. 56, Neg. 2, not voting 7

Recommendation No. 46.

That the Board be requested to include the traveling expenses of Richard Baird to America in the appropriations for 1914-15 if that has not already been done.

Aff. 59, Neg. 0, not voting 6

Recommendation No. 47.

That that portion of the K[orean] [Religious] [Tract] [Society] Manager's salary assigned to this mission - Yen 1580 - be made an uncuttable item; that this be for one year only: and that its permanent adjustment be considered at the time of Annual Meeting.

Aff. 45, Neg. 6, not voting 14

Recommendation No. 48.

That the remaining copies of the Quarter Centennial Report be committed to the Chairman of Exec. Committee, and that the balance of Yen 19.23 remaining from sales be placed at the disposal of the Committee on printing Circulars for Visitors.

Aff. 58, Neg. 0, not voting 7

Recommendation No. 49.

That the gift of \$57 gold through Mr. H.E. Blair, be appropriated in accord with Mission action - Minutes, page 93, Sec. 7, 1913, for the Kang-kei Church Boys' Academy work department.

(complete vote not yet in, as this dropped out of voting sheet)

Recommendation No. 50.

That in answer to the Seoul and Pyongyang Stations requests for the Milyang house appropriation, the reply be that in view of the relative needs, the appropriation should remain in Taiku Station. (This accords with action of last Annual Meeting and has been approved by the Board.)

Aff. 55, Neg. 2, not voting 8

Recommendation No. 51.

That permission be granted to rent the Sidebotham house in Fusan for one year at a rental of not less than ¥ 50 per month, the Mission reserving the privilege of terminating the lease in

case of sale, by giving two months' notice.

Aff. 58, Neg. 0, not voting 7  
Recommendation No. 52.

That we draw the attention of the Mission to the Board action concerning the Pierson Memorial Bible Institute in Board letter No. 191 in which the American Committee has adopted the suggestion of our Mission setting apart an endowment from the fund, and has rejected the position of the Mission that the Institute shall be only of the stations in the vicinity of Seoul cooperating, but leaves this to the Missions to decide. As our Mission has adopted the policy of an Institute for each station, we recommend to the Mission that in accord with its former action, so far as relates to this Mission's work, we cooperate as a Station only and that Seoul Station be given permission to take steps to this end.

Aff. 48, Neg. 1, not voting 16  
Recommendation No. 53.

That Taiku Station be given permission to employ Dr. Pak of Fusan during the absence of Dr. Fletcher on furlough.

Aff. 51, Neg. 9, not voting 5  
Recommendation No. 54.

That we request the Board to appropriate \$75 (gold) from its fund for post-graduate study for Dr. Fletcher while on furlough.

Aff. 57, Neg. 0, not voting 8  
Recommendation No. 55.

That in view of the Mission having excused Mr. Greenfield from presenting his report at Annual Meeting and in view of his misinterpretation of the limit of time, the Treasurer be requested to pay his traveling expenses to Annual Meeting.

Aff. 49, Neg. 3, not voting 13  
Recommendation No. 56.

That we grant the request of Seoul Station to remove part of the Korean buildings on the west part of the John D. Wells School property and level the ground for an Athletic Field. It is understood that this will be done only with the approval of the Station Property committee, and the erection or the replacement of the buildings on another site, and with previous provision of the necessary funds for the operations.

Aff. 51, Neg. 0, not voting 14  
Recommendation No. 57.

That the action of the Annual Meeting, Minutes 1913, page 96, sec. 14 be rescinded, as we understand that it was not mandatory but advisory, and that Andong Station be authorized to proceed with the erection of the entire plan of the Hospital.

Aff. 47, Neg. 7, not voting 11  
Recommendation No. 58.

That in view of all the circumstances of the case we request the Board to increase the salary of Mr. Greenfield to \$1000 per annum, dating from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1914.

Aff. 47, Neg. 3, not voting 15  
Recommendation No. 59.

That the Mission instruct the General Fiscal Com. to set aside all that portion of Fusan's appropriated funds for the next fiscal year which do not follow the missionaries to their new stations, the same to be held subject to the action of the Annual Meeting.

Aff. 59, Neg. 0, not voting 6  
Recommendation No. 60.

That the following change in the Rules and By-laws be approved and sent to the R&B Committee and provided that it has the unanimous consent of the Mission that it be applied tentatively to this year's report:-

Section 49. General Mission Report., Part 1. Each Station shall present each year in print a report of the work of the Station during one year, July 1 to June 30. This report shall be written largely with the Church at home in view. Each Station shall have the right to decide what departments or phases of the work shall be dealt with in each year's report. Each Station shall be allowed eight pages. These reports shall be published -----, (etc. to the bottom of the page in Rules and By-laws). Part 2. In accordance with the Board Manual, Sec. 59, each station shall submit to the Mission Committees and thence to the Board a brief supplementary type-written report. This report shall present briefly matter from all departments of the station's work of which the Mission and the Board should be informed and on which action is desired. These reports shall be ready for use by the various committees concerned in time for their meetings preliminary to Annual Meetings.

Aff. 55, Neg. 2, not voting 8

Yours sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman Executive Committee

P.S. Please note that Recommendations No's 44, 45, 46, 54 and 58 should be acted upon by the Board. I think the others require no action and only No. 58 seems to need any explanation. Concerning that I would say that Mr. Greenfield is under the necessity of providing for his sister that she may care for his child in America and so is practically in the case of a man whose wife is in America with the children while the husband remains on the field. His necessary expenses are greater than those of a single man and are not met by the child's allowance. Paragraph 16 of Board Manual seems to apply to this case, so we make the request.

Very Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chm. Exec. Com.

New York, New York

April 14, 1914

Arthur Judson Brown

No. 205

In Re Transfer of Fusan to the Australian Board.

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

We have received the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett's letter of February 14<sup>th</sup>, in reply to Board letter No. 181 of November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1913, regarding the valuation of our Fusan property which it is proposed to transfer to the Australian Board and Mission. The whole question as to the financial terms on which the transfer should be made was presented to the Board March 16<sup>th</sup> and after discussion was referred back to the Executive Council in conjunction with the Finance Committee to report at the meeting of the Board April 6<sup>th</sup>, when the following action was unanimously taken:

"The Executive Committee of the Korea Mission having reported to the Board, in reply to the Board's inquiry of November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1913, on the value of the property at Fusan, that the total cost price of land and buildings, including Milyang, was Yen 50,834, and that the present market value is estimated to be Yen 121,877, the Board instructed the Secretary in charge to inform the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Australia, that this Board is prepared to turn over all this property to the Australian Board for the actual cost price of Yen 50,834, if the entire property is to be used by the Australian Board for missionary purposes. If, however, the Australian Board shall sell a part or the whole of the property, either now or at some future time, and shall do so at a profit, the Board will expect the Australian Board to divide that profit equally with this Board."

After the meeting at which the above action was adopted, we received Dr. Moffett's letter of March 10<sup>th</sup>, which stated that there had been a mistake in the figures reported in his former letter and that Yen 43,903 was "the total original cost of the Board's land and property" at Fusan; and Yen 5,259, the cost of the property at Milyang. This would make a total of Yen 49,162. The next meeting of the Board will not be held until the 20<sup>th</sup> of this month so that there will be no opportunity until that time to correct the figures to agree with Dr. Moffett's later report. The Executive Council, however, will recommend that the Minute of April 6<sup>th</sup> be corrected and there is no doubt that the Board will approve, as the principle on which it voted was that the property would be turned over to the Australian Board for its actual cost price to us, subject to the condition as to the missionary use which is noted in the Minute. If the Board does not do this I shall, of course, cable you as the Board will have acted sometime before this letter will reach the field. You may assume that if you have not heard to the contrary by cable that the correction has been made you may, therefore, proceed with the negotiations on that basis.

You will, of course, understand that the vital thing in the transfer is that the Australian Board shall feel prepared to accept this financial adjustment. I am writing at once to Dr. Frank H.L. Paton, the Secretary, and nothing more can be done until we know the action of his Board. We appreciate the desirability of having the whole matter finally adjusted as soon as possible and you will note that there has been no delay on the part of our Board, our action being taken just as soon as the reports from the field permitted.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

(from Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, microfilm Reel #1, Series II (1910-1953), Record Group 140, Boxes 2-5, April 14, 1914)

Dear Dr. Brown:-

Your letter of February 24<sup>th</sup> (No. 196) is at hand, bringing full information regarding the action of the Joint Committee and our Board on the college question. A careful reading of the letter shows that the information that had come to us from various sources was in the main correct, but we are glad of the light it gives us on some of the details of the question and the reasons given for the action of the Joint Committee and Board.

At the same time it is very disappointing in that it in no way enables us to change our previously expressed conviction, nor does it in any way provide for a solution of the difficulties that face us on the field.

If the two great principles of mission government, viz. the settlement of field questions on the field, and majority rule, are to be set aside, the reasons must indeed be weighty. The reasons you give are very unconvincing to say the least. To refer briefly to some of them.

First, the alleged small majority for Pyeng Yang. You figure out that only 52% of the missionaries on the field are in favor of Pyeng Yang while 48% are either opposed or indifferent. By the same process of reasoning only 30% favor Seoul while 70% are opposed or indifferent. Even though we accept your figures we cannot understand why 48% opposed or indifferent to Pyeng Yang is sufficient reason for ruling Pyeng Yang out, while 70% opposed or indifferent to Seoul present no difficulty in the way of locating the college in Seoul. But we cannot accept your figure that only 52% of the voters favor Pyeng Yang. How you reach that figure we cannot understand except on the theory that you did not all have before you the information of the Senate's Secretary, Dr. Adams, given in the letter sent to you August 13, 1913, reporting and tabulating the vote. Dr. Adams wrote you page 3, "I have not received the votes of 21. I have learned that some voters from among those on both sides never received the voting form. Some have said that they received it and returned their vote at once, but I never received it: Both doubtless have been due to inefficient mail service. I have no means of knowing what their vote would be but in the previous vote of which I have spoken, of these 21, there were three who voted for Seoul, 8 who voted for Pyeng Yang, and 10 who did not vote either time. You can use your discretion about these." In the light of that information we cannot understand your decision that all of the 21 non-voters shall be counted as opposed or indifferent to P.Y.

But setting that all aside, we are astonished to learn that the principle was apparently followed of counting non-voters with the minority. We are aware that for certain reasons that practice is sometimes followed in the U.S. Congress, but those reasons do not exist here. In the "Rules of Order for Religious Assemblies" by Barton, is laid down the following rule. "The member not voting either for or against a measure must be understood as acquiescing in the vote of the majority." If we count those not voting as favoring Pyeng Yang which we had not done, then the percentage for Pyeng Yang is much larger, 70%.

In the second of the reasons you give for the Joint Committee's and the Board's action you say the vote was not distributed evenly through the Missions. We grant the fact but question the conclusion which you deduce from it, that is, that the Boards should therefore take it out of the hands of the missionaries and decide it regardless of the wishes of the missionaries. We draw a different conclusion. The fact that the voters divide so nearly along denominational lines is a serious fact, and

at once raises the question whether perhaps there may not be vital interests on both sides which are imperilled, and whether it is not possible that the time for union is not yet ripe, and hence injury may be done by forcing too insistently the union question. But more of this later.

The third reason that you give for your action is that the question of location was confused with other questions in the minds of the voters by adding question II & III and that the vote did not show where a real majority would stand if the vote had been taken on the uncomplicated question of location.

To this it may be answered, first, that it was the action of the Joint Committee itself which made necessary the adding of questions II & III. See Letter of Senate's Secretary, Dr. Adams to Dr. Brown, Aug. 13, 1913, p. 2. Second, we deny any general confusion of the question in the minds of voters, though we freely admit that in the minds of many there is in this situation a close connection between location and character of the school, of which more later. On the question as to where the body of missionaries desires the college to be located, if the Joint Committee and the Board was confused, we are sorry, for there is no uncertainty here on the field. But we cannot understand why the uncertainty of the home authorities as to what the mind of the missionaries is on certain points should be a sufficient reason for ignoring them on a question of such importance as this one has come to be. It seems to us that it would have been the safe thing to say the least, to have delayed action until that attitude was understood. We cannot understand the reasons for such haste in deciding the question. We already have a college which is doing good work. It has just enrolled the largest attendance in its history, even after the withdrawal of all but 4 of the M.E. [Methodist] students. All it needs is more encouragement from the New York end. A stronger support of the present institution and less feverish haste to destroy what we have and start something different, the success of which is problematical, seems to us to be more in order.

Another reason given for deciding in favor of Seoul, p.4, Board Letter No. 196, is that "A union college at Pyeng Yang is impossible for the simple reason that the Boards could not be united upon Pyeng Yang." In other words, the Methodist Boards made it "sine qua non" of union that the college be located in Seoul. We most solemnly protest against any weight being given to that attitude in deciding the question. The question was not so referred. When information reached the field that there was such an attitude on the part of some of the Boards, the Secretary of the Senate wrote the Joint Committee explaining the meaning of the reference by the Senate and the Senate's protest to the Joint Committee as follows: "All parties are agreed that the question ought to have been settled upon the field. An unwilling minority however insisted upon a reference, the majority gave way and consented, but upon the explicit agreement that the question should be referred as a perfectly open question, quite capable of settlement for all parties in either of its alternatives; that it should be decided by the referee committee upon its merits; in view of the field conditions that in the mind of the Committee ought to determine in the case. You can readily see that no other basis of agreement to reference was possible. A question to be capable of reference must be an open question, and the referee must settle it on the basis "of the referring parties' agreement."

The Senate at the above mentioned meeting took the following action. As I remember, it was unanimous - all representatives of all Missions agreeing to it.

"Passed that Dr. Adams be requested to write to Dr. Brown, drawing his attention to the passage in Board Letter No. 145, a copy of which was sent the General Secretary, and asking for an interpretation of the same. If it means that the Northern Presbyterian Board was influenced in its



position because there was no alternative to a Union College in Seoul except a Presbyterian College in Pyeng Yang and a Methodist College in Seoul, the Senate wishes to state that this does not represent the sense in which the question was referred, but that either location is to be considered as an open alternative "for all parties."

In the light of this letter we can understand your action only on the assumption either that the letter was not before the Joint Committee and the Board or else that the Joint Committee has set aside the Senate. Had it been known on the field that that attitude was in the mind of members of the Joint Committee the reference would never have been made, and the knowledge that such an attitude exists has raised a storm of protest on the field and an entire unwillingness to accept the decision. The Joint Committee has exercised authority inconsistent with that already delegated by the Boards to the field.

Again, weight seems to have been given to a comparison between Seoul and Pyeng Yang as centers of Christian activity at the present time. See Board Letter No. 196, page 6. The effort to show, by statistics, that the spiritual activities of Seoul surpass those of Pyeng Yang, and that the spiritual atmosphere of Seoul equals or surpasses that of Pyeng Yang is amusing.

Again a great deal of weight seems to have been given in the Joint Committee to the opinion of certain eminent men who had visited the field and had arrived at certain conclusions in the matter of college location. We have great respect for these gentlemen but this is a field question and requires a full and accurate knowledge of field conditions if a correct conclusion is to be reached. Of most of these gentlemen it may be said that if they, while on the field, made a serious effort to understand this question from the field point of view in all its bearings, we were not aware of it. The unhappy impression created by several of them was that they came here with their minds already made up, with the intention of trying to get the missionaries to adopt conclusions that had been arrived at in New York. Furthermore, of the educational policies of some of these gentlemen it may be said that they are directly antagonistic to those worked out by this mission as an essential part of its general mission policy.

We must take exception to the oft repeated statement that the question of the character of the college is not affected by the location. As an abstract theory, viewed from a council chamber ten thousand miles away, or by one simply passing through and so unable to gain an accurate knowledge of the deep currents of mission activity, that may appear plausible. But the actual facts in this present case, viewed by men on the field who have themselves been factors in the creating of these currents, that statement has little weight. The Mission has followed out a policy of work in Korea which has proved eminently successful. This policy is the result of years of toil and labor and conflict. It has been a continual struggle to maintain it. As an abstract theory our missionaries unanimously approve it. But in practically applying the policy to living situations a constant if unconscious effort has been made by some to break it down. This College question is a part of that struggle. It is not a question between Pyeng Yang and Seoul but between a policy of Mission work developed for the past twenty years by very great labor and pain, and a method of work approximating to methods that are older, which were perhaps the best policy under other conditions in other lands and with less experience, but which for this land and this Mission, would be a turning of its back to the light, and disloyalty to the Truth. In the present case Pyeng Yang and Seoul are not merely points in Korea situated at different points on the map. They stand for different policies. Bunker Hill as a spot of ground near Boston means little. Possibly there [were] some in those days who wondered why those fighting farmers made such a fuss over the possession of that hill. But they understood and we today

4/14/14 - p.4 S.A.M.

understand that the contest for possession of that ground was a contest for a great principle of government which is being recognized more and more, the world around. Pyeng Yang represents the established policy of our Mission and Seoul represents a vital change. We are not surprised that you in New York are unable to appreciate this but it is a fact with which you will ultimately have to reckon. You say the missionaries can have the kind of college they want in Seoul. We were also told that the missionaries could locate it where they wished. (See in extenso Dr. Brown's letter to Dr. Moffett of 7/25/13 which says, "The missionaries now have the opportunity to locate the college where they want it.") But the location has been decided contrary to the expressed wishes of the missionaries. The Missions on the field, and their Senate have been ignored, and negotiations are being carried on for the purchase of a site at a large outlay of money, without reference to any constituted field authorities. What hope is there that other questions which may arise as to policy, etc., will not receive the same treatment.

The present situation in the field may be summed up as follows: Your own Mission stands practically unchanged in its position on the question of location, and there has come to be an intensity of feeling such as is found only where strong men are making a stand for vital convictions. While no votes have been taken in the other Presbyterian Missions we are creditably informed that in them the opinion on the location question remains unchanged while there is strong feeling against the way the decision of the Joint Committee has been brought about.

Although the Joint Committee recommended that there be no disturbance of the work being done at Pyeng Yang, the Methodist Mission last week drew out in a body all but four of their students in the college department and all but two from the Academy and they further inform us that they will sever all connection with the school in Pyeng Yang in all its departments at the end of the present term, this being their interpretation of what is required by their Board's action.

In the light of all the facts, the only action possible seems to us to be along the line of the Senate's recommendation, that is, a Presbyterian College in Pyeng Yang and a Methodist College in Seoul. An effort to force union in one college now in any place will be fraught with disastrous results to the work, and to the cause of real union as well. Feeling as we now know the Methodist people to feel, we oppose further effort to compel them to go to Pyeng Yang. Likewise an effort to compel the Presbyterian bodies to go to Seoul is equally out of the question and bears in it the possibility of consequences which we cannot bear to contemplate.

(Signed) The Executive Committee of the Korea Mission  
of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Samuel A. Moffett  
James E. Adams  
Norman C. Whittemore  
C.E. Sharp  
Charles Allen Clark  
A.G. Welbon  
W.T. Cook

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## PROTEST TO BOARD

Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 14, 1914

Exec. Comm., Korea Mission

Resolution of the Executive Committee to the Mission, for transmittal to the Board.

Resolved: That we recommend to the Mission the following items of protest to the Board as opposed to its action in the College location question.

1. We do formally and solemnly protest to the Board as against its action in approving the recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Board's locating the college in Seoul, contrary not only to the desire, the long and carefully built up policy of the Mission expressed by repeated and overwhelming majorities, but also to the desire and judgment of two-thirds of all the missionaries in Korea; and we do earnestly request the Board to reconsider this action.

2. We also deprecate and formally protest the acquiescence of the Board in withdrawing from the authorized channels of its own field organization the field administration of this matter; authorizing individuals to purchase directly a site for the college without reference to the Mission; and even before the Mission had received notification of the Board's action.

3. We do formally protest the proposition of the Joint Committee authorized by the Boards and already inaugurated, to establish and operate the institution from New York outside the responsible field control of the regular line field organizations. In accord with long and frequently declared policy of the Board, this Mission has resolutely refused to permit in the past the control of such institutions by self-perpetuating independent field Boards. In like manner it does as resolutely refuse its assent to their direct control from the home end. The general principle is clear. Field operations are to be conducted by and through the field organization. In our view a contrary course is in violation of two fundamental principles of Presbyterianism - democracy in direct operation, and government by graded courts.

Mission vote on the above was - Affirmative, 45; negative, 13; not voting, 4; total, 62.

Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 18, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

## APPENDIX XXIX

Rev. S.A. Moffett, D.D., Chairman Executive Committee and Corresponding Secretary of Mission to Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.

Dear Dr. Brown:-

It is with intense regret and great sorrow that we feel it necessary to send you the accompanying protests. Some days ago I sent you a cable message as follows:

"Forty-four voting members sign protest action college also protest authorizing individuals to purchase site." Ex.

The "Ex" added to the last word means as per agreement that the Executive Committee sent the cable.

I transmit herewith the copies of the protests with the original signatures - the protest signed by 39 members - and the protest prepared separately and signed by five members in Syen

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Chyen. Others there are who sympathize with the protests but did not wish to sign.

We prepared copies of the protest and of the letter of the Executive Committee of September, 1913, to be sent to each member of the Board but remembering your request of some years ago that when so desired that copies should be sent through you, I shall send you all the copies requesting that a copy be sent to each member of the Board and Council as soon as possible, that they may have sufficient time to carefully consider them before the meeting of the Board which is to deal with them. Also the Syen Chyen request that you prepare copies of their protest and send to each member of the Board and Council.

The protest was prepared before your letter was received but all who signed it did so after your letter was received in each Station. Your letter but confirmed us in the desire to protest. As the protest was prepared before your letter came it is not a reply to it, but the Executive Committee has nearly ready a reply to the letter which will be sent you in the following mail. We desire that the Board action be not taken before that reply also is in the hands of the members of the Board.

The copies of the Protest and of the Executive Committee letter of September, 1913, should reach you shortly after the receipt of this but if not received within a few days we request that copies of them be made and sent to each member of the Board. We request this careful individual consideration by the members of the Board because we realize that the interests of our whole life work is involved. In earnest prayer that the Board may be guided by the Spirit of God.

Yours sincerely,  
SAMUEL A. MOFFETT,  
Chairman, Executive Committee.

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 83-84.*

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Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 22, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

(XXXI)

S.A. Moffett to A.J. Brown

Dear Dr. Brown:-

Continuing in the necessary but painful duty which falls to me, I enclose the reply of our Executive Committee to your letter of February 24<sup>th</sup>. Copies of this letter for each member of the Board will be sent you as soon as they are ready, possibly in this same mail.

On April 20<sup>th</sup> I received from Kang Kei the following telegram:

"Kang Kei unanimously protests the discontinuing of Pyeng Yang college and Board's method procedure."

The three men there had not signed the protest sent you so this makes 47 members who have protested.

Mr. W.E. Smith has also signed a formal protest, the action of the Mission which will be sent you to be filed as the formal official Mission action. He had not signed the other.

This means that 48 members have protested and still others may sign this protest; but at any rate three-fourths of the Mission, 48 out of 63, have already signed protests. Will the minority finally consist of two men.

Again I plead that you stand with your Mission and ask the Board to reconsider its action and to accord the Korea Mission the confidence it deserves and to leave it free to exercise the rights in decision of field questions which all just principles of Mission practice should accord to a Mission.

Yours sincerely,

S.A. Moffett  
Chairman Executive Committee.

(from bound copy entitled *PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK*, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, p. 84.

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**XVII LETTER OF REV. J.E. ADAMS, D.D., TO REV. A.J. BROWN, D.D.**

My Dear Dr. Brown: -

I must acknowledge the receipt, long since, of the Mission letter No. 196, and also the more recent receipt of yours of March 21, 1914, written me as Secretary of the Senate, and giving me the reasons for your cable.

As Dr. North sent me the action of the Joint Committee, as its Secretary, I acknowledged the same to him, and conveyed him the action of the Senate.

In this present letter I am writing, not as the Senate Secretary, but a personal letter as a member of our Mission. I have not written before, partly on account of a great rush of work, but principally because I deemed it wiser to wait until the broth cooled and settled before passing judgment on what might really be there. Things now seem to be pretty well precipitated. Viewed from either side or in any light I can only lament the resultant situation, speaking as a servant of Christ. And as I look the matter over, I cannot escape the conclusion that whatever confusion may have existed originally on the field, it has been only worse confounded, and the situation made more irretrievable by the course which the Joint Committee has seen proper to pursue.

One thing emerges quite clearly to my mind as a very real cause for the mutual recriminations of Joint Committee and Senate, and in a larger sense for the mutual misunderstandings of the Home and Field ends. It is apparent on the field, and is equally apparent in all your communications.

1. The Joint Committee has assumed on the basis of its commission from the Boards that it carried the direct Board authority for itself settling all questions relative to the college, whether field or home.
2. The field has assumed that by virtue of the Constitution of the Senate organized, certain field aspects of the question were specifically delegated to that body and that the relation of the Boards to this were those of review and control.

The two, you will see, are not consistent, and are bound to clash. In our own Mission and in the Senate we have steered our course by Board Letter No. 64, authorizing the Senate, defining its relation to Boards through the Missions in the exercise and control of its functions, and also defining, consistent with these, the functions of the Joint Committee when it should have been organized.

The reference made by the Senate to the Joint Committee of the question of location was in this same sense. It made it as to a referee body, in no sense as to a body that had the right to decide by virtue of its own authority regardless of any reference being made. In the same sense, when it came to its attention that the question was not an open one within the referee body, it at

once notified the Joint Committee that such a situation would invalidate the reference. This is the light in which the field regards the Joint Committee's action. You will remember that in one of my letters of last Summer, I expressed apprehension on this point.

This has been particularly true in our own Mission, for our Board took the initiative in setting forth the principles that should regulate Board relation to the Senate, and other Boards simply endorsed it to their Missions. As a result the men here look upon the present action of the Joint Committee as authorized by the Boards, in the light of an attempt to violently overturn the established principles under which our common work is done, and in the field question of location, arbitrarily force upon the field, the contrary opinion of the home end. The theory that all authority rests with the Board may be alright. It doubtless is, and is necessary as a theory, but the indiscriminating application of it can only smash things. In the celebrated words of Grover Cleveland (was it not?): "It is not a theory but a condition, which confronts us." It may be that missionaries are a particularly strenuous lot of men. I am inclined to think, however, that Anglo-Saxonism, Americanism, Presbyterianism, as well as missionarism are component parts of the makeup. At any rate, it is something that you at home, will have to face, with open eyes, as an existing situation. And, let me urge upon you regardless of what you may conceive my personal position to be, that you realize it to be a situation that cannot be resolved, and a body of men who will not be moved, (no invidious references intended) by pious platitudes, or a shuffling of figures, or an imposing assumption of names, of wisdom, or of authority. It is too serious a matter, involving too large issues, and with too large and serious and intelligent a body of men concerned to be handled except strictly upon its merits.

I presume before receiving this you will have received the protest signed by most of our Mission, as also the Executive Committee's reply to your letter. I presume that you will also have received the circular Mission vote started by Seoul station seeking Mission acquiescence to the Seoul College proposition; also the Mission vote on the Senate's recommendation. These will give you much light on the situation. But they are formal communications, necessarily speaking formally. Many things can be said only in personal letters and even then they may be misunderstood. The quality of the speaking cannot be conveyed in writing. I am aware of your belief that the Secretary in New York, because of his correspondence with all parties, is better acquainted with a field situation than any single missionary on the field. But may not the very fact that it is correspondence, voluntary on the part of those writing, that most busy men, even with convictions do not incline to write, make possible such a position to become a source of disastrous mistake. Whatever my record of the past here may have led you to give of weight to my opinion, I wish you to put the whole of it on this statement: I am profoundly convinced in view of all that is patent on the face of the situation here, that the action of the Joint Committee, as ratified by the Boards, is a disastrous mistake. It is calculated to wreck all of union that by long years of patient effort we have succeeded in attaining. And it will not attain even the end sought. For while the method may be a proper one to an Episcopal mind, men bred in the Presbyterian system will never fall in with it; much less will the type of men you are called on to work with here. It can only result in ever continuing and increasing disaster so long as it is pressed.

As this is a personal letter, I trust that you will bear with me if I point out how some

things are regarded here.

1. As to the elimination of the Senate from the matter, and the reflections in your letter on the attitude of the Senate, and the Senate's handling of the vote. The first seems very manifest, and yet no statement to that effect has been made, no mention is made of its reference in the Committee's action, in your letter, or in the letter of the Committee's Secretary to myself. It has been quietly eliminated. With regard to the second they were uncalled for and did not represent the real history of the matter, as all the reasons why the other two questions were added was because that they were reasons forced upon the field by conditions in the Joint Committee. This also was widely known, with the result that your representation of these things created an unfortunate impression.

2. What seems to have been the deliberate emasculating of the field vote by the Joint Committee in order to create a basis for the adverse decision which members of it were determined on. The your information. rules for interpreting a vote, and for handling a non-voting factor among those holding the franchise, are well known to all educated men. They may be found in any manual of parliamentary order. Where the question is an open question to be decided by a majority vote, the non-voting factor is usually not counted, but if counted, is always counted on the side of the majority. The present question was that sort of a question. In reporting the vote I omitted the non-voting factor; but stated the difficult conditions of getting the vote, and now the Joint Committee in its representation of the vote, counts the entire non-voting factor on the side of the minority. It thus succeeds in emasculating the vote to a 52 per cent basis. If the non-voting factor is counted at all, on any recognized basis, it makes the vote a 70 per cent one on the other side. Dr. Goucher, when here, set forth the 52 percent interpretation. It caused no little amusement even among those who favored Seoul. He was asked why, with such an extraordinary interpretation, he did not also say what the percentage of the other side would be on the same basis. He sputtered and said nothing. There was nothing to be said. I presume he was the father of the idea in the Committee. You can understand, however, how the serious setting forth of such an interpretation as the sole basis of repudiating the Committee's own reference to the field, has greatly helped to accentuate the situation.

3. The purchase of the site, by direct cable authorization of the Joint Committee. I am in receipt of your letter of March 21<sup>st</sup> in explanation. It can scarcely be said to explain except that it makes clear the propriety of your motive. The difficulty was with your information. I understand that Dr. Underwood's money is in New York - not here - promised rather than in his possession, and cannot be suddenly called - at least so I am informed by Dr. Clark. The first site sought, it now appears, was not in the market at all, the government refusing to sell, but a second site is now promised, though no price has been fixed. Neither of them were especially on the market, nor so far as I have heard, in any particular danger of being lost, and there is no rumor here of paying a quarter of its value. Possibly Dr. Goucher's information was calculated to accomplish what, in view of the known conditions here, it could only be interpreted as intended to accomplish - a nailing down of the situation by means that usurped the functions of the field part of our organization.

In this whole business, from its inception two years ago, when I was loaded with the handling of the field end of it, and when I was enthusiastic for one college, up to the present,



4/23/1914 - p.4 J.E.A.

both in the developing phases of it here on the field, and in the Joint Committee, it has become very evident to me that the two systems under which Methodism and Presbyterianism work are so diverse in their practical principles and methods of operation, as to not make possible common direct operation in union work. They have begotten two distinct types of minds, at least here in Korea, and in the direct conduct of work we have not yet gotten to where we can mix. I believe that the bulk of your Mission, and of the Presbyterian missionaries of the country have worked out to this same conclusion. Few of us had it two years ago.

If I have said anything in this letter that has been not pleasing to you, I beg your forgiveness. Believe me,

Yours in the Service,

James E. Adams

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 52-55.*

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New York, New York

April 25, 1914

A.J. Brown

(XXXII)

**BOARD LETTER NO. 208**

**Union College in Korea.**

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

April 8<sup>th</sup>, we received the following cable:

"Forty-four voting members sign protest action college; also protest authorizing individuals to purchase site."

I presented this cable at the next meeting of the Board, which was held the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, and the Board, after full discussion, took the following action:

"The Board gave careful consideration to a cable, received April 8<sup>th</sup>, to the effect that forty-four voting members of the Korea Mission had signed a protest against the action of the Board in adopting the report of the Joint Committee on Education in Korea, and also against authorizing individuals to purchase a site for the College. Secretary Arthur J. Brown's official letter giving the full text of the report of the Joint Committee and making the necessary explanations, was dated February 24<sup>th</sup>, which was immediately after the votes of a sufficient number of the Boards had been received by the Joint Committee to enable it to know the result. The Board understands that the Executive Committee of the Korea Mission met March 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>. Whatever action it took must therefore have been taken before the arrival of Secretary Brown's letter. Allowing for the time required to circulate a protest among all the stations of the Korea Missions and for the Executive Committee of the Mission to obtain the replies which were summarized in its cable, the Board deems it probable that many if not most of the votes of the Missionaries were recorded before the arrival of Secretary Brown's official communication. Unfortunately, fragments of the Joint Committee's Report were sent to Korea by others in personal letters some weeks before the Boards had acted upon it and therefore before it had any validity except as a recommendation of the Joint Committee to the Boards. The Board therefore assumes that the Mission must have acted on this inadequate and unofficial information without having before them the full text of the Joint Committee's report or the explanations which were necessary to its intelligent consideration. The Board therefore voted to defer further consideration of the cabled protest until the arrival of some Mission action which is avowedly based on the official communication of the Joint Committee and the Board for the present and pending any further consideration of the subject, the Board authorized its representatives on the Joint Committee, Secretaries Speer and Brown, to proceed in accordance with the actions of the Board of July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1912 (confirmed September 16<sup>th</sup>). December 16<sup>th</sup>, 1912, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1913, and February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1914.

"The Board regarded that part of the cable protest referring to the purchase of land by individuals as sufficiently covered by the Joint Committee's letter of March 21<sup>st</sup> to the Rev. Dr. James E. Adams, Secretary of the Senate of the Educational Federation in Korea, copies of which were sent to the Mission in Board Letter No. 200 of the same date, explaining that, in view of a reported emergency opportunity to secure a suitable site for the College and the impracticability of organizing a Field Board of Managers before the annual meetings of the various Missions next summer, the Joint Committee had deemed it essential to the interests of the college to appoint a

4/25/1914 - p.2 A.J.B.

committee of three able and experienced missionaries to take such temporary action as the exigencies of the situation might require, this Committee to be purely temporary and to deal only with the question specified."

As this minute appears to cover the ground for the present, I need add nothing more at this time except to refer to the enclosed copy of my official letter of this date, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Education in Korea, addressed to the Rev. James E. Adams, D.D., Secretary of the Senate of the Educational Federation. On the receipt of any official communication from you based upon the official communication from the Joint Committee, the whole matter will be carefully considered.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 84-85.*

photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Seoul, Korea

May 2, 1914

Becker, Bull & Miller

To the Missions working in Korea:

On request of a Special Committee appointed by the Ad-Interim Committee of the Southern Presbyterian Committee, a meeting of the Provisional Board of Control of the Union Christian College of Korea was held at the Y.M.C.A. Saturday, May 2<sup>nd</sup>, with the following people present; Provisional Board members, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Noble, Dr. Hardie, Dr. Avison, B.W. Billings, E.H. Miller, W.G. Cram, A.W. Wasson, and A.L. Becker. Special Committee of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, - W.F. Bull, E.O. McCutchen, C.H. Pratt; E. Bell and W.D. Reynolds also of the Southern Presbyterian Mission sat with the Committee.

A communication from the Ad-Interim Committee of the Southern Presbyterian Mission bearing on the College Question was read and after a long and full discussion the following resolutions were adopted:-

That after hearing the statements of the delegates from the Southern Presbyterian Mission we realize that we were over hasty in the organization of the Provisional Board of Control before having issued a call to all the Missions to send delegates to a meeting to carry out the decision of the Home authorities to organize and carry on the Union College in Seoul and we now acknowledge that although we had no intention of ignoring anyone the action taken did in effect do so and we now regret it and ask our brethren what they would have us do in the case.

Resolved that the various Missions in Korea be invited to elect three representatives from each Mission to form a Tentative Board of Control for the Union Christian College of Korea looking to the carrying out of the decision of the Joint Committee; that said representatives be elected in time to attend a meeting to be called to meet in the city of Seoul for organization, Monday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, nine a.m. Y.M.C.A. building.

The following motion was also adopted: - Moved that the meetings of the Provisional Board be suspended until the meeting of the above proposed Tentative Board.

It was also moved that the Secretary, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Bull should prepare a letter to be sent to all the Missions.

The Committee was instructed in forwarding these facts to state that as the matters of organization and control of the Union College have never been committed to the Senate we do not consider that we have usurped the functions of that body.

We hope that your Mission will take the necessary steps to have your representation at the meeting on June 1<sup>st</sup>.

Yours Sincerely,

A.L. Becker

W.F. Bull

E.H. Miller

- - - - Committee

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Seoul, Chosen

May 7, 1914

Arthur L. Becker

Rev. S.A. Moffett  
Pyengyang, Chosen

Dear Sir,-

No doubt you have received a communication by this time from a committee, of a meeting held recently at Seoul asking your Mission to consider sending delegates to a meeting of the Provisional Board of the Union Christian College for Korea to be held June 1<sup>st</sup>, Y.M.C.A. building, Seoul.

As Secretary of the Provisional Board I want to urge your Mission to take immediate action and appoint three representatives to the above meeting, which will organize the 'Tentative Board' of the Union College.

Ever yours Truly,

(Signed) Arthur L. Becker

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

May 11, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

I send herewith copies of the Executive Committee Recommendations No's 6-64, with the vote of the Mission on the same, and also a copy of the Seoul Station Circular letter with the vote of the mission on that.

Recommendation No. 61.

That in order to preserve the Government's permit Dr. Clark be authorized to use from special funds appropriated for the purpose up to Yen 200 in assisting the school in Sung Dong Church during the next five months. As the permit will lapse unless the school is begun in April the Ex.Com. considers Dr. Clark and Seoul Station warranted in going ahead subject to the sanction of the Mission.

Affirmative 62, Negative 0, not voting 2

Recommendation No. 62.

That we transmit the action of the Senate on the College question to the Mission and recommend the adoption of the Senate's Recommendation that our Mission co-operate in the Pyongyang Institution.

Affirmative 48, Negative 16, not voting 0

(later 3 of the 16 negative votes, from Kangkei, sent in their protest against the discontinuance of the Pyongyang College.)

Recommendation No. 63.

The Board having referred to the Executive Committee for approval the items for the Woman's Academy, Seoul, as arranged by Mr. L.H. Severance and re-arranged by his son in correspondence with Mr. E.H. Miller and the Board, we recommend that the items be approved as follows:-

Balance already expended for additional site -----	Yen 4528.00
Still unfinished Heating and Water Plant -----	371.00
Gas range and Laundry -----	300.00
Ventilating System -----	250.00
Painting Bath rooms and kitchen -----	75.00
Balance of promised Y2000 for Site Recitation Building -----	223.00
Porches (amount to be inserted by Mr. Miller)	
Screens ( " " " " " " " ) dining room & kitchen	
Stair windows " " " " " " "	

Affirmative 62, Negative 0, not voting 2

Recommendation No. 64. - Formal Protest of Mission against Board Action on the College Question (Copy enclosed) [and inserted below]:

Resolved,

That we recommend to the Mission the following items of protest to the Board as

opposed to its action in the College location question.

I. We do formally and solemnly protest to the Board against its action in approving the recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Boards, locating the college in Seoul, contrary, not only to the desire, the long and carefully built up policy, and the confirmed judgment of this Mission expressed by repeated and overwhelming majorities, but also to the desire and judgement of two thirds of all the missionaries in Korea, and we do earnestly request the Board to reconsider this action.

II. We also deprecate and formally protest the acquiescence of the Board in withdrawing from the authorized channels of its own field organization the field administration of this matter, authorizing individuals to purchase directly a site for the college without reference to the Mission, and even before the Mission had received the notification of the Board's action.

III. We do formally protest the proposition of the Joint Committee authorized by the Boards and already inaugurated, to establish and operate the institution directly from New York, outside the responsible field control of the regular line of field organizations. In accord with the long and frequently declared policy of the Board, this Mission has resolutely refused to permit in the past the control of such institutions by self-perpetuating independent field Boards. In like manner it does as resolutely refuse its assent to their direct control from the home end. The general principle is clear. Field judgment is to be deferred to in field questions. Field operations are to be conducted by and through the field organization. In our view, a contrary course is in violation of two fundamental principles of Presbyterianism: democracy in direct operation, and government by graded seats of authority through review and control, and also in direct violation of the Board's own enunciation of its principles of administration. (See Board letters No. 64, 197)

Affirmative 45, Negative 13, not voting 4 (Total 62, as 2 had left on furlough)

Seoul Station Circular - That a Committee be appointed to represent the Mission in cooperation with others in arranging for opening of College work in Seoul in the Fall

Affirmative 13, Negative 47, not voting 4

Yours Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman Executive Committee

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pyongyang, Korea

May 12, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. A. L. Becker, Seoul

Dear Mr. Becker:

I am in receipt of your communication of May 7<sup>th</sup>, calling my attention to the circular letter to our Mission dated May 2<sup>nd</sup>, requesting us to send delegates "to form a tentative Board of Control for the Union Christian College of Korea", these representatives to meet June 1<sup>st</sup>.

In replying for the Executive Committee of our Mission let me call your attention to the fact that our Mission already has its duly elected representatives upon the Senate of the Educational Federation of Korea to which by regularly constituted action the six Federated Missions have delegated the handling of all preliminary questions of a college or colleges for Korea; that this regularly constituted body has sent a recommendation to our Mission that we should co-operate with the Pyongyang Institution as planned by that body; that our Mission by a vote of 48 to 16 has already adopted that recommendation; also that our Seoul Station sent a circular letter to our Mission recommending the appointment of a Committee of three "who shall unite with the representatives from other Missions in preparing plans for opening of College work in the Fall" in Seoul, and that our Mission rejected this recommendation by a vote of 13 in favor, 47 against and 4 not voting, this vote having been received within this last month.

As the proposition in your letter is the same as that already proposed to our Mission, and as our Mission has already by a double vote on this question, one in its affirmative and one in its negative form, taken action by a preponderant majority; and as our Mission has just taken action entering a formal protest with our Board against its action on the College-question, the vote being 45 in favor of the protest, 13 against it and 4 not voting, the Executive Committee would reply to your communication not only that our Mission declines to send representatives to the meeting you call, but that it protests against the unlawful usurpation of the functions of the Senate of the Educational Federation and the uncalled for indignity to the Educational Federation and to our Mission as one of the Missions federated in, and in a regular and orderly manner operating through the same.

Your letter of May 7<sup>th</sup> calling a meeting of "the Provisional Board of the Union Christian College for Korea" is a repudiation of the Senate and calls for a meeting of a body which is not recognized by our Mission and upon which one or more members are serving not only without the sanction of the Mission but contrary to the action of the Mission refusing to appoint such representatives.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that such proceedings are subversive of all law and order and introduce disorder and disunion and militate against that confidence which is essential to harmonious co-operation of missionary bodies in the prosecution of the work of the Master whom we serve.

We express our deep regret and our serious concern over what we conceive to be causing uncalculated injury to the interests of missionary work and the Church of Christ in Korea.

Sincerely yours,

(mimeographed copy unsigned but from) Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman Exec. Committee, Presbyterian Mission N.

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)



OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

May 12, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

To the members of the Executive Committee:

Dear Brethren:

Seeking your approval of the enclosed reply to two letters from Mr. Becker, one signed by him and one signed by Messrs Becker, Bull, and E.H. Miller, I ask for a prompt reply as this should go as soon as possible.

Dr. Adams, Clark and myself have approved this. I await your approval before sending it as our answer to the request.

I do not know whether any of you received copies from Mr. Becker. Had I time I should send copies, but you can judge from the reply the subject of their request. I may be able to get copies to you by next mail.

I shall send a copy as approved by Adams and Clark to the Southern Presbyterian Ad Interim Committee which meets at Chunju on [the] 14<sup>th</sup>.

The formal protest carried by vote of 45 affirmative, 13 negative and 4 not voting. Greenfield and R.K. Smith with 11 in Seoul make the 13. Wells, Miss Rodgers, Bigger and Rhodes are the 4.

Yours Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

May 14, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

To the Members of Executive Committee:

Dear Brethren:

I enclose copies of the two letters received from Mr. Becker, the answer to which I sent you for your approval. The Southern Presbyterian Committee, Messrs. McCutchen, Bull and Pratt, came to Pyongyang and had a conference with us here and they have a meeting of their Ad Interim Committee today. I sent them a copy of the letter to Mr. Becker, and Dr. Adams sent them a copy of his protest as Secretary of the Senate. What action they will take today we do not know, but apparently the Missions sending delegates will be the two Methodist and possibly the Southern Presbyterians. The latter have some awakening experiences before them.

I have just received a letter from Seoul Station asking me as Corresponding Secretary of [the] Mission to send some such cable message as the following:-

"Inculcate, New York. Southern Presbyterian Ad Interim Committee acquiesces in Joint Committee report and appoints tentative Board meeting June 1<sup>st</sup>", their thought being that our letter of protest did not represent the position of the Southern Presbyterian Mission.

However, the Southern Presbyterian brethren stated that they still wish the College in Pyongyang and our protest represented their position and still represents their desire, so I see no call for me to try to in any way invalidate our protest in any particular.

I presume Seoul will send some such cable unless the Southern Mission takes different action at its meeting today. Adams and Clark are here and I confer with them on anything coming up.

Executive Committee recommendations No's 65 and 66 have both carried, the vote so far being 43 affirmative and 8 negative and 43 affirmative and 8 negative - Andong yet to hear from. These [recommendations] refer to Whittmore and Adams serving on Board [of] Control of Pyongyang College and permission to provide class rooms for the Academy [in Pyongyang].

Yours Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman

Suggestions as to date for next Ex. Com. meeting will be welcomed.  
There are 28 "Moksas" in the P.[ost] G.[raduate] Class in Seminary.

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

May 15, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

To the Executive Committee

Dear Brethren:

In the reply to Mr. Becker [letter of May 12, 1914] there occurred the clause "the uncalled for indignity to xxxxxxx our Mission, etc." Mr. Whittemore suggested that be changed, although consenting if others did.

I have therefore changed that clause, Drs. Adams and Clark approving, so that as sent to Mr. Becker it reads as follows:-

"The Executive Committee would reply to your communication not only that our Mission declines to send representatives to the meeting you call, but that the Committee protests against the unlawful usurpation of the functions of the Senate of the Educational Federation in which our Mission, as one of the missions with the other missions federated therein, is already in a regular and orderly manner operating through officially selected representatives."

I have also sent this correction to Mr. McCutchen to whom I had sent a copy of the other. Mr. Bell, I understand, has a letter from Mr. Swinchart written after receiving Dr. Adams' protest as Senate Secretary, in which Mr. S[winehart] advises that they go slow and not make the matter worse than it is. Let us hope they will yet realize what is at stake.

[I] have heard from all but Mr. Cook approving the reply so sent it to Mr. Becker today.

Yours Sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett  
Chairman

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

New York, New York

May 18, 1914

Arthur J. Brown

(XXXIII)

**BOARD LETTER NO. 214**

**In Re Receipt of Protests.**

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:-

We have received a protest dated March 23<sup>rd</sup> and signed by 39 members of the Mission and a protest dated April 2<sup>nd</sup>, and signed by five other members of the Mission against the action of the Board of February 2<sup>nd</sup>, regarding the proposed Union Christian College in Seoul. We have also received copies of the communication of your Executive Committee of September 4<sup>th</sup>, 1913. An accompanying letter from the Rev. Dr. S.A. Moffett, as Chairman of your Executive Committee, requests that these copies be mailed to all the members of the Board. He states, however, that the protest was drawn up before the arrival of Board Letter No. 196, of February 24<sup>th</sup>, although signatures were attached after the arrival of that letter. He adds that the Executive Committee of the Mission was preparing a reply to the Board letter which would be sent in the next mail, and that the Executive Committee desired that no action be taken until that reply also, was in the hands of the Board. This is May 18<sup>th</sup> and this last letter of your Executive Committee has not yet arrived. I am therefore holding the protests until it comes so that all may be mailed together.

I am leaving today for an absence of two weeks in Chicago, where I am to represent the Board at a Conference with the Assembly's Executive Committee and then at the annual meeting of the General Assembly. I have left instructions with my office staff that if the expected communication arrives during my absence it is to be copied and sent with the other communications to all the members of the Board together with the copies of such other correspondence as seems to be involved. It will be premature therefore to anticipate what action will be taken. I merely send this letter to acknowledge the receipt of the documents referred to and to assure you that they will have careful attention at the first practicable meeting of the Board after the arrival of your Executive Committee's expected letter.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 85-86.*

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New York, New York  
(XXV)

May 19, 1914

A.J. Brown et al.

LETTER, JOINT COMMITTEE TO REV. J.E. ADAMS, D.D.

The Rev. James E. Adams, D.D., Secretary of the Senate of the Educational Foundation  
Taiku, Chosen (Korea)

Dear Dr. Adams:

We received May 11<sup>th</sup> the minutes of the meeting of the Senate, March 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>, and the Secretary of the Joint Committee, Dr. North, received a few days earlier your letter to him of April 6<sup>th</sup>. We had already seen from another source a copy of the action, but the Joint Committee did the Senate the justice of deferring official action until the arrival of an official communication from you. The Joint Committee has now taken the following action, fifty copies of this letter being sent to you for your convenience, in distributing them among the cooperating Missions:

"The Joint Committee of the Boards on Education in Korea has given careful consideration to the action of the Senate of the Educational Foundation in Korea at its meeting March 29<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> and to the letter of the Rev. James E. Adams, D.D., Secretary of the Senate, to the Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., Secretary of the Joint Committee, dated April 6<sup>th</sup>. Distant members of the Joint Committee, except the Australians, who could not attend the conference in New York have been consulted by letter and the Joint Committee now makes the following reply, the full text of which has been passed upon by all the North American members:

"First: That as to the protest of the Senate against the alleged 'withholding of and long delay in giving official information' to the Senate regarding the action taken, reply be made that there was no 'withholding or delay,' the official letter of the Chairman of the Joint Committee having been dictated and mailed immediately after the receipt of the votes of a majority of the Boards.

"Second: That as to the action of the Senate 'in concluding the reference' and questioning the right of the Joint Committee to go 'beyond the matter referred to it by the Senate,' reply be made that the Joint Committee does not derive its jurisdiction from the Senate in Korea but from the boards which appointed it and in whose behalf it acts, that the Committee is empowered, subject to ratification of its recommendations by the Boards, to deal with any and every subject affecting educational work in Korea which concerns the cooperative relations and activities of the Boards, that the action characterized by the Senate as that of the Joint Committee was the action of all five of the Boards in North America, the Australian Board being too far away to be heard from in time; and that this action stands unless and until it shall be modified by the Boards which adopted it and which instructed the Joint Committee to send it to the field.

Third: That the Joint Committee deeply regrets that partial and unexplained accounts of its report reached the field from private and unofficial sources before the report had been acted upon by the Boards, and therefore before it had any authority, and that the Senate made these partial and unexplained unofficial accounts the basis of official action.

"Fourth: That the construction which the Senate has placed upon the action of the Boards, in interpreting the reply of the Joint Committee as meaning that, in their judgment, one collegiate institution only for the entire country is not 'a feasible proposition and that there are to be two,' is radically at variance with the intent of the Joint Committee and the Boards, the Joint Committee and all five of the Boards in North America having no intention whatever of supporting two colleges in Korea, so that any plans that may be in progress in Korea on the supposition that two Colleges will be countenanced are proceeding upon a mistaken assumption.

"Fifth: That, while the question of two types of College may be a practical issue in Korea on account of present differences of opinion among missionaries who are now on the field, this issue is not a practical one from the viewpoint of the five Boards in North America and of the Joint Committee, as they will support only one type of College in any event, and that type one that is pervaded in every fibre of its organization and personnel by a Christian evangelistic spirit and which will make its chief object the training of students for Christian leadership as ministers, teachers or laymen.

"Sixth: That the difficulty of securing funds is so great that the utmost united efforts of all concerned will suffice to provide only one institution for Korea and that on a modest scale; that the Joint Committee and the five Boards in North America are cordially ready to do everything in their power to provide such a college, that it is clear that it can be provided only in Seoul, and that if the effort to establish it shall fail because of opposition on the field, the missionaries concerned must be prepared to assume full responsibility for losing the present opportunity and for failing to secure for Korea a Christian College which will meet the urgent needs of the situation and obtain respect and support at home.

"Seventh: That in view of the tone of the Communication from the majority of the missionaries in Korea as expressed in the action of the Senate of the Educational Foundation and the protests of March 23<sup>rd</sup> and April 2<sup>nd</sup> of 44 members of the Northern Presbyterian Mission to the Presbyterian Board, the Joint Committee deems it impracticable to take further steps toward financing educational work in Korea until the coming annual meetings of the Missions shall have indicated the further mind of the Missionaries and show whether they can harmonize their differences, it being quite out of the question to expect givers to make large contributions for education in Korea as long as the present divisions exist.

"Eighth: That in order to afford a concrete basis for such a determinative vote of the Missions, as well as to render it possible to proceed without further delay in case the vote shall justify progress, the enclosed tentative draft of a Constitution be forwarded to be filed for such action as the Missions may deem practicable, that the Senate and the Missions be reminded that this constitution has not yet been officially acted upon by the Boards, the Joint Committee desiring the criticisms and suggestions of the Senate and Missions before asking the Boards to take final action, and it being futile in any event to expect the Boards to commit themselves to the proposed expenditures unless they can be assured that a union college, if established, will have larger support from the missionary body than present correspondence indicates.

"Ninth: That the Joint Committee, in line with its action of April 22<sup>nd</sup> as summarized in Chairman Brown's letter of April 25<sup>th</sup> to the Rev. Dr. James E. Adams, Secretary of the Senate, feels unable to approve or to assume financial or other responsibility for the provisional action that was taken in Seoul March 27<sup>th</sup> at a meeting of "those interested in the Union Christian College for Korea," the Joint Committee holding that the union College should not be so organized by one of the parties to the present controversy, but by the whole body of missionaries acting through their respective Missions in approving a new constitution and electing a Field Board of Managers as indicated in the preceding action."

By order of the Joint Committee,

ARTHUR J. BROWN  
S.H. CHESTER  
ED. F. COOK  
JOHN F. GOUCHER  
R.P. MACKAY  
FRANK MASON NORTH  
ROBERT E. SPEER

(The Australian member, Dr. Paton, could not be consulted on account of distance.)

(from bound copy entitled *PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK*, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 68-70.

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New York, New York

June 2, 1914

Arthur J. Brown

(XXXIV)

**BOARD LETTER NO. 218**

Official Reply of the Executive Committee, April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1914, to Board Letter No. 196, of February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1914.

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:-

You will have seen before this letter reaches you my Board Letter No. 214 of May 18<sup>th</sup>, written on the eve of my departure for the General Assembly. I now write to state that on my return from Chicago I find that Dr. Moffett's letter of April 22<sup>nd</sup> with its enclosed copy of the Executive Committee's letter of April 14<sup>th</sup>, in reply to Board Letter No. 196 of February 24<sup>th</sup>, arrived May 20<sup>th</sup> and in accordance with the instructions which I had left with my office staff the Executive Committee's letter together with the rest of the correspondence was mailed to all the members of the Board. I do not yet know how soon it may be possible for the Board to act upon the matter further. I had hoped that the matter might come up at the first meeting following the receipt of your Executive Committee's letter. That meeting, however, was held Monday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, and on account of the absence of so many of the members and officers of the Board at the General Assembly it was impossible for all of them to read the correspondence before the meeting, while some members of the Board who are deeply interested in the matter could not attend the meeting at all, I am now trying to arrange a date for a meeting of the Korea Committee and the Executive Council at some time before the next meeting of the Board, June 15<sup>th</sup>.

You may be sure, dear brethren, that the whole matter is receiving very careful consideration and that the members and officers of the Board will go into the matter without prejudice and with an earnest desire to do that which is best for the cause of Christ. I shall not fail to see that the Board fully understands the strong feeling of the majority of the Mission and I unite with you in prayer that God will guide us all aright.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, p. 86.*

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
KOREA MISSION  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

Pyongyang, Korea

June 11, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:-

For a number of years past our Mission has put upon its Docket of Property Requests items of "One third cost" of certain churches located in missionary centers where it was desirable to have them larger than the immediate needs of the local congregation, in order that they might be used as missionary workshops for mass meetings, classes and the like. The expectation was that where the Korean Church paid two-thirds or more of the cost, our one-third was to be an outright gift, and become wholly the property of the local congregation. Last summer the Board ruled that where Korean churches or other buildings were built upon a Board site, we should continue to hold the site as Board property, giving to the Church a statement of the equity of both parties so that at any time that either wanted to buy out the other it might be done without loss or inconvenience to either party. During the last year we have been negotiating with the Government here for a charter for a Board of Trustees to hold all of the property of the Korea General Assembly. Suddenly someone called in question our right to sign away and deed away to the Korean Church those "one-third-cost" donations by the Board to certain churches. So to clarify the situation, our Mission at its last Annual Meeting voted that "whenever any church has receive but one-third or less of its erection price from the Church in America, that one-third shall be considered an outright gift." Of course this only applied to money gifts to buildings, and was not to contravene the Board's action of last summer as to sites loaned.

Just after Annual Meeting, apparently in reply to the Mission's action, came a Board letter saying in substance that "when gifts are made in aid to churches on the field, if the Board's share be more than one-half, the deed of all is to be held in the name of the Board. But if the Board has paid less than one-half, the deed is to be put in the name of the Presbytery until the amount is repaid". Now we are puzzled to know what this action means. Does it mean that the Board never intends that any of these gifts are to be outright gifts, and that all are given with the understanding that they are to be repaid to the Board? If so, we are going to be in a most unpleasant situation out here, for thinking that these were outright gifts, in nearly every case the local churches have been so informed. If we now try to go back and claim an equity of one-third in each of them, it is going to make a big stir in the church throughout the country, and just at this time when some of the independent churches and the Japanese Congregationalists and others are trying to stir up feeling against us because we are foreigners, it would be little short of a calamity.

Some have interpreted your action to mean merely that the deed cannot be put in the name of the local congregation, but that the whole can be given without conditions to Presbytery, and that if the local congregation insists on having it in its name, and only in that contingency, must the gift be repaid. We sincerely hope that this is the correct interpretation.

Our negotiations for the Charter are rapidly progressing, and it looks as though we shall have it by September. If so, we want to be in a position to deed over this property at once to Presbytery, receiving permanent and so far as the Board is concerned, non-encumbered deeds. Will you please let us know as quickly as possible just what the correct interpretation is? If the interpretation by any possibility should be that the Board makes no outright gifts, then we hope



6/11/14 - p.2 S.A.M.

that the interpretation will not be retro-active, and may only apply to future cases. At present the churches affected would be four in Seoul (not including the Central), one each in Chung Ju & Chai Ryung, and two in Taiku, not a great number, but because of their location, so prominent that the news of what was done in them would go all over the country and do great damage to the cause. If made retroactive at all, no doubt there are other items farther back still that would cause, too, much embarrassment. In every one of the cases mentioned above, the congregations have done nobly in raising their two-thirds or more. We missionaries are getting, and shall continue to get great assistance in our work from these buildings which are in a sense our tools for work although paid for more than two-thirds by the Koreans. We hope that the ruling will be in their favor. Whatever it be, however, please let us have it as soon as convenient and you will oblige us very much. A full meeting of the Executive Committee here is not due for some weeks and this matter is so urgent that we send it with only our signatures. We know that all of the others would unanimously agree in our request.

Sincerely Yours,

Samuel A. Moffett  
James E. Adams  
C.E. Sharp  
Norman C. Whittemore  
Charles Allen Clark

P.S. Another similar matter. We hope that permission to form a Board for holding our Mission's property on the same model as that in our Japan Mission may be sent soon. You will remember that we sent a request for this some months ago. Our Consul General has advised us to hasten the matter.

{Since this P.S. was written the Board's permission has been received. S.A.M.}

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

June 13, 1914

[EDUCATIONAL] SENATE MINUTES  
Appended Notes to Senate Action on College Location Question

The Senate of the Educational Federation of Missions in Korea desires to make the following statement of the situation of the college location question, and its position on the same, to the missionary body of the country.

The mutual relations of several bodies both on the field and at home are concerned in the matter. On the field, there is the Federation of Missions as represented by this Senate; there are also the separate organized Missions, each carrying its own individual interests, and its relations to the home end, in which it alone is concerned, as well as being a constituent body in the Federation. At the home end there is the Joint Committee of the Boards, and each separate individual Board, the governing body, after their own mode of organization, of its own Mission. These relations must be kept in mind, and their proper individual interests and rights, as well as their federated relations, be given full consideration in any position which this Senate may take.

It is well known to all that the Joint Committee of the Boards in America has made a recommendation to the Boards concerning college work in this land, which the Boards have adopted, and which has been transmitted by the Joint Committee to this Senate, and by each Board to its individual Mission. This decision may be viewed in two lights; and for clarity of understanding it is exceedingly desirable that these two should be separated, and each considered in itself.

I. It may be looked upon as the decision of a referee body made such by this Senate, and therefore a decision binding upon all the constituent Missions.

II. It may be looked upon as the decision of a body acting upon authority derived directly from the Boards, the governing bodies of the individual field Missions, and therefore a decision binding upon all the constituent Missions.

**I. Senate Reference to Joint Committee.**

May we present these in their order.

After a very careful consideration of all the related matter, this Senate feels constrained to inform its constituent Missions, and the Joint Committee, that it finds itself unable to accept the decision as an answer to the reference of the location question made by this Senate to the Joint Committee. We cannot regard it as binding.

The Senate is painfully aware of the gravity of this position, and of the criticism to which it may quite possibly give rise. We are convinced however, that to so accept it would not be a proper exercise of that stewardship of their interests which we hold from the separate constituent Missions. We trust that the following presentation will lead you to agree with us in this position:

1. At its meeting of December 20, 1912, the Senate having decided upon one Christian College for all Korea, deemed it wiser, in the exercise of the authority constitutionally delegated to it, to determine its location by the decision of a referee body, and so referred that point to the Joint Committee in America. Its action was as follows:

“Re Deciding the Location of One Christian College for Korea.

1. That the Senate now proceed to vote on the question of location of one Christian College for Korea.

2. That we report to the Joint Committee in New York the vote of the Senate, including the vote of the absent members, to be obtained by the Secretary.

3. That we instruct the General Secretary to forward to the Joint Committee the results of the votes taken by the various Missions.

4. That we shall consider the decision reached by the Joint Committee as final."

5. At its meeting of March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1913, the Executive Committee of the Northern Presbyterian Mission passed and communicated to the Senate, the following action.

"The Executive Committee wishes to point out to the Educational Senate that in its action of reference of the question of location of college to the Joint Committee in America, the clause making the action of that Committee final does not lie within the province of the Senate to decide. The action of our Board ratifying the constitution of the Senate and permitting our Mission to participate included the following:

"The Board therefore while heartily sympathizing . . . saw no alternative but to make its approval subject to the condition that all acts and proceedings of . . . the Senate of the Educational Foundation shall be subject to the review and control of the cooperating Missions on the field, and, through them, of the Boards at home, in the same way as other union institutions."

III. The Chairman of the Joint Committee, in sending to the Secretary of the Senate the first recommendation of the Joint Committee for location in Seoul and calling for a field vote on the question, also included his letter to his own Mission on the subject. In this letter was the following passage:

"We were therefore confronted in our own Board with the necessity of agreeing to go to Seoul or of abandoning altogether the idea of one Union College and of having a Presbyterian College in Pyeng Yang and a Methodist College in Seoul. It became absolutely clear that our Board believes that one Union College is more important than the question of location.

This was brought to the attention of the Senate at its meeting of June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1913, and the Senate took the following action:

"Passed that Dr. Adams be requested to write to Dr. Brown, drawing his attention to the passage in Board Letter No. 145, a copy of which was sent the General Secretary; and ask for an interpretation of the same. If it means that the Northern Presbyterian Board was influenced in its position because there was no alternative to a Union College in Seoul except a Presbyterian College in Pyeng Yang and a Methodist College in Seoul, the Senate wishes to state that this does not represent the sense in which the question was referred, but that either location is to be considered as an open alternative for all parties."

The Secretary in transmitting this pointed out that no other basis for a reference was possible, and that the referee must settle the question on the basis of the referring parties' agreement.

IV. On October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1913, in answer to a query of the Chairman of the Joint Committee, concerning the irreconcilability of the minority in the field vote, to a location in Pyeng Yang, the Secretary pointed out that according to the tally sheet forwarded the irreconcilable minority could not be more than eighteen out of all voting, and then proceeded:

"There is however a factor concerning which I am not fully informed but of the reality of which I am well convinced, and which I consider to militate against the union project much more than the above, and more than any field condition. It is the unwillingness of the Methodist Board to consider the Pyeng Yang location. You yourself frankly spoke of this. Dr. Goucher who is

out here and attended the late Senate meeting, told me privately of the same thing and with comparative positiveness. When questioned upon it in the Senate, while not making so flat-footed a statement, gave it as his opinion, from an intimate knowledge of their Secretaries' position, that they could not consider the Pyeng Yang location.

If this is the case I think that simple honesty and justice to the Missionary body, and to all parties concerned in the question, alike demand that it should be known, and publicly and officially stated. Otherwise referendums and negotiations are simply of form and not of fact are so much valuable strength and time but illy spent.

I feel that I am not out of place in speaking thus freely in that the missionary body, which the Senate and I as its executive officer represent, has now spoken decisively on the subject."

V. Dr. Brown has sent to the Secretary of the Senate a copy of his Mission letter containing the decision of the Joint Committee of January 15, 1914 and his Board. Speaking of the meeting of the Joint Committee he says:

"As soon as the main question was taken up, the fact developed that a Union College at Pyeng Yang was impossible for the simple reason that the Boards could not be united on Pyeng Yang, some, whose cooperation would be indispensable to a union college, feeling that they could not possibly go there for higher education.

In view of these facts the Senate can only regard the reference of the location question, made by itself to the Joint Committee, as having been invalidated; the conditions on which the referring parties agreed, and the sense in which the reference was made having been impaired. We may also say that in substance this would also seem to be the view of the Joint Committee, in that the certified copy of the Committee's decision sent the Secretary of the Senate is in no wise framed as a reply to the Senate's reference; no mention is made of the Senate or its reference in it; nor is it referred to in the accompanying letter of the Committees' Secretary. The decision is expressly based upon direct Board authority, and later the Joint Committee itself expressly puts it upon that ground; (Official Letter, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1914).

"The Joint Committees' Report had no authority until it had been submitted to and acted upon by the constituent Boards."

No position is left the Senate therefore but to hold that neither itself nor constituent Missions, as parties in the reference, are under obligations to accept the decision.

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 66-68.*

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New York, New York  
(XXXV)

June 16, 1914  
BOARD LETTER NO. 221

Arthur J. Brown

**Mission Protest on College and Deputation From Board.**

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

As stated in Board Letter No. 218 of June 2<sup>nd</sup>, the protests and copies of the essential correspondence was sent to each member of the Board and the Executive Council. After thorough study and full discussion in Board meeting the following resolution was adopted yesterday the 15<sup>th</sup>, every member of the Board voting for it.

"The Board has given careful consideration to the protests from the Korea Mission against the action of the Board, February 2<sup>nd</sup>, regarding a Union Christian College at Seoul. In view of the serious differences and misunderstandings that have developed, the Executive Council is instructed to arrange for a deputation from the Board to visit Korea this summer in order that there may be personal joint conference and prayer. Pending the report of this Deputation the Board directs that all plans for the future development of colleges at either Seoul or Pyeng Yang shall cease, as the Board does not deem it practicable to support or to accept funds for a college at either place until further effort has been made to secure substantial agreement on one Union College for all Korea in accord with the historic and repeatedly declared policy of the Board for union in higher educational work. As plans for separate colleges are understood to be in progress a cable was ordered to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mission to give immediate effect to the action of the Board."

Several men were asked to serve on the deputation, myself among them, but I declined to go for various reasons, among them family conditions which make such an absence impossible at this time. I am trying to secure the consent of others and will notify you as soon as possible whom you may expect, perhaps by cable.

In behalf of the Board,

Arthur J. Brown

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 86-87.*

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(XXVI.)

## BOARD LETTER NO. 228, JULY 8, 1914

**Reply of the Board to the Protests from the Mission Against the Action of the Board  
February 2.**

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

At a special meeting of the Board June 25<sup>th</sup> the following self-explanatory action was taken:

"The Executive Council reported conferences with the men who had been asked to constitute a deputation to visit the Korea Mission in accordance with the Board's action of June 15<sup>th</sup>, that it had been found very difficult to make arrangements for an immediate carrying out of the plan, and that, irrespective of the feasibility of arranging for such an immediate deputation, grave doubts had developed as to whether a deputation at this particular juncture would be opportune or effective until the Missions have reconsidered the whole question by themselves in the light of a clear statement of the Board's position. The Executive Council therefore felt that it should seek further instructions from the Board. After discussion, it was voted to authorize the Executive Council to defer arrangements for a deputation until the September meeting of the Board, the Board believing that the reply of the Joint Committee of the Boards, May 19<sup>th</sup>, to the Senate of the Educational Foundation in Korea, was a wise reply and that it is expedient that the course indicated should be followed 'until the coming annual meetings of the Missions shall have indicated the further mind of the missionaries and show whether they can harmonize their differences.' Whether a deputation will then be necessary can be determined at that time.

"Meantime, the Board believed that it was due the Mission and at the same time expedient in the interest of a clearer mutual understanding, that some reply should be made to the protests of the Mission, and the following reply was therefore adopted:

"The Board has given long and careful consideration to the protests from the Mission against the action of the Board February 2<sup>nd</sup>, in uniting with the other Boards in North America having work in Korea, on the proposed Union Christian College in Korea, copies of the protests having been mailed to all the members of the Board several weeks in advance of this meeting, so that the full Board has had ample opportunity to know the position of the protestants. Conscious only of an earnest desire to seek that which is best for the cause of Christ, to remove misapprehensions as to the Board's attitude, and to make its position more intelligible, the appended explanations are submitted for the thoughtful consideration of the Mission:

"The protesting missionaries apparently overlook the fact that the Board is not dealing solely with a majority and minority of our own Mission. The Board and the Mission having agreed to enter into a union on the initiative of the Missionaries themselves, the Board is now dealing with five other Boards at the home base and with the whole body of Missionaries in six Missions in Korea. It is true that if missionaries alone are counted, the majority for Pyeng Yang is a majority of the whole body of missionaries. But the Board must consider all the parties both at home and on the field whose responsibilities are involved. Of the six Missions in Korea, the vote of 1912 was three Missions for Pyeng Yang, two for Seoul, and the vote of the sixth Mission was a tie. The vote of the Senate of the Educational Foundation in Korea in 1912 was a

tie and after the votes of absent members were obtained the poll stood seven for Pyeng Yang to six for Seoul. Of the six Boards, all five of those in North America voted for Seoul. While it is true that the numerical preponderance of our own Mission has given a majority for Pyeng Yang in the polls of individual missionaries, these other facts may be fairly taken into consideration in arriving at a balanced judgment. The Board must be governed by a broad view of the entire situation as developed in joint study of the whole situation in conference with all the parties concerned.

"The Board observes that the protests attach essential importance to their belief that 'this is a field question' and that the Board has no 'moral right' to a decision on it other than to ratify the vote of a majority of the missionaries. In the exercise of its trust as the administrative foreign missionary agency of the Church, the Board always gives large consideration to the judgment of a Mission, leaves to it all practicable discretion in the local supervision of its work, and does not set aside its judgment save in exceptional cases, and then almost invariably where the obligations of the Board or justice to other Missions are seriously involved. The project now under consideration is far from being merely 'a field question.' It involves the Board in responsibilities for the expenditure of large sums of money, the appointment and support of missionaries, relations with other Boards, and a variety of other responsibilities which are inseparable from the discharge of the duty which the Church has committed to the Board. The Mission itself tacitly recognizes this when it says that 'all it (the Pyeng Yang College) needs is more encouragement from the New York end' and 'a stronger support.' The kind of 'encouragement' and 'support' needed is evidenced by the Mission's call upon the Board at its last annual meeting for another professor in addition to the four already maintained and for Yen 260,000 for new property and endowment. In the circumstances, the Board is obliged to consider whether it can assume the financial and other burdens incident to the maintenance of a College in Korea, except as these burdens will be shared by the other Boards which form the union. The Board confidently expects that the missionaries will recognize the reasonableness of this position and that they will not cherish the feeling that the Board does not 'trust their judgment' because after full consultation with them and careful consideration of their views, it feels bound by its sense of duty as an administrator of trust funds to express a conclusion as to the financial and other burdens that it can properly assume.

"The protests apparently assume that the issue is now whether there shall be a union College in Pyeng Yang or two denominational Colleges. The Board does not regard this as a practicable alternative. The other Presbyterian Boards are understood to be unprepared to give large financial support to a College in Korea wherever it may be located, so that a Presbyterian College in Pyeng Yang would have to be mainly dependent upon our Board. The Board believes that it would not be morally right or financially feasible or just to institutions and missions in other fields to undertake to support a denominational College in Korea. When every consideration of efficiency, economy and Christian statesmanship calls for one union College and when it is exceedingly doubtful whether a denominational College could be maintained even if the Board did vote for it. The conviction of the Board, as epitomized in its action of June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1910, and repeatedly reaffirmed in substance since, is that for a comparatively small country like Korea, with a railway running the whole length of it in twenty-four hours, with a population for which Presbyterians are responsible of only six or seven millions and a total population for all denominations of less than double that number, without limited resources in men and money, and

with our immense educational program in twenty-seven Missions and for 100,000,000 of people, one union College for Korea, with its affiliated and auxiliary schools, will be all that there is any reasonable hope of financing from America.

"And the Board believes, as it understands that the Mission also believes apart from any question of type or location, that Korea does not need two mission Colleges. It may be reasonably assumed that in the United States the general diffusion of education and the great number of preparatory schools, the proportion of young men who go from the lower schools to College is at least as great as could be expected in Korea, even when full allowance is made for the scholarly ambitions of the people. But experts report that of two hundred children entering primary schools in America, there will be found an average in the last year grammar school of 80, in the fourth year high school 16, and in the graduation class from College, one. On this basis and that of the official returns for all the Protestant schools in Korea, there would be at the most 500 or 600 College students. Any increase in the number is likely to be fully offset by the educational plans of the Japanese, who regard education as a function of the State, who are rapidly establishing government schools, who are pressing Korean parents to patronize them, and who, planning an elaborate development of these schools, and, in time, a government College; while the Imperial Universities in Japan, among the best equipped universities in the world, and how easy of access from Korea, are already drawing some Korea college students and are likely to draw more. Graduates of all the government schools in Korea will be urged by the Japanese to take their higher courses in the government College when established, and until then in Japan. The prestige which a diploma from a government institution gives its holder, and the avenues to official favor and position which it opens will make it increasingly attractive to Korean young men. In these circumstances, the student constituency for College grades will inevitably have to be divided with the government institutions. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that one Christian College could easily handle all the secondary school output from Mission schools that can wisely be counted upon.

"Moreover the Board long ago in common with other Boards definitely committed itself to the policy of union in higher educational work and has adopted it in many fields. Missions in many countries have been active in promoting this policy, and the Korea missionaries themselves, before the present issue as to location became so acute, voted by an overwhelming majority that one Christian College would suffice for Korea. Absolutely no reason has emerged for abandoning this policy except the inability of the Missionaries to agree upon the location and type of a union college. This is not a reason which is likely to impress givers in America, who, as a rule, strongly favor union institutions and who prefer to place their money in those which represent the united efforts of missionaries. Money and men for a College in Korea would have to be secured from sources which are also sought by many union Colleges, professional schools and academies in China, India, Japan and other countries, which represent a harmonious union of the cooperating Missions and nearly all of which serve populations far in excess of the population of Korea, as, for example, the Shantung Christian University whose territory has over 45,000,000 inhabitants, the North China Union College for a population of 28,000,000, the Nanking Christian University for a population of 30,000,000, etc. In these circumstances, a denominational college in Pyeng Yang, four hours by rail from another denominational college in Seoul, would have small chance of surviving; nor could the Board, consistently with its own judgment or in justice to other Missions, give it adequate support or honestly commend it to donors who might ask its judgment as to relative needs.

"It must also be borne in mind that the whole system of Mission primary schools and



academies in Korea is in such dire need of better equipment, teaching staff and annual financial support that it is in imminent danger. It will tax to the utmost all conceivable effort that can be equitably made for Korea to obtain even the minimum that will suffice for these schools and for one modestly equipped union College and the theological, medical and normal schools required. It is not within the bounds of reasonable probability that a Christian College can be financed in Korea unless it has the united support of Presbyterian and Methodist Boards alike. Fewer institutions and better sustained ones must be our effort if Christian education is to win respect and hold the leadership in this new era. The two-college 'solution' of the present problem in Korea would therefore not be a solution at all. It would mean not only harmful rivalry but struggling, half-equipped institutions which would sacrifice economy and efficiency to conflicting ideas which ought to be harmonized. The Board carefully recognizes the right of the Mission to ask the Board not to force the Missionaries to cooperate with a College at Seoul against their judgment; and the Board is sure that the Mission will as cordially recognize the right of the Board to determine what financial and other responsibilities shall be assumed for the Presbyterian Church in its foreign missions. The Board is ready to proceed on the basis of one union College; and if the missionaries are not ready, the monetary and other consequences of their differences should not be devolved upon the Board and its constituency in the home Church by the requirement that the Boards shall furnish men and money for two Colleges where only one is really needed.

"The Board is surprised that the protests should assume that it has acted 'in feverish haste' or without understanding the conditions of the field. The Board reached its conclusion after very long and careful deliberation, copies of the Mission's own presentations of the case having been mailed by Secretary Brown to the members of the Board and before the meetings at which the decisive votes were taken and the votes having been preceded by discussions which brought out both sides of the question. The question of one or two Colleges in Korea has been discussed in Board actions and in letters for four years. The particular question now under consideration has been before the Board at various times for nearly two years and the correspondence has been exceedingly voluminous.

"There are a number of misapprehensions in the protests from the Mission which relate to various details of the discussion and correspondence which, while important and deserving at some time a fuller explanation, the Board would defer in order to deal now only with the central difficulty of the situation.

"Pending some further arrangement, the Board is not disposed to withdraw the support which the Mission is now assigning to collegiate work at Pyeng Yang within the limits of its present force and annual budget. But this must not be construed as implying an acquiescence by the Board in an indefinite continuance of the College at Pyeng Yang, unless it shall be found within a reasonable time, the duration of which the Board shall determine, that the one union College for Korea can be developed there. The Board cannot approve any effort on the part of either party of missionaries to create decision as to the location of a union College at either Seoul or Pyeng Yang and the Board would regard such efforts, if made, as a breach of good faith, the Board agreeing with the Joint Committee of the Boards that the union College should not be organized by one of the parties to the present controversy, but by the whole body of missionaries acting through their respective Missions in approving a new constitution and electing a Field Board of Managers. It would not be just to other Missions or to givers in the home Church or consistent with the established policy of which the Board has been for many years one of the most prominent advocates, with the full knowledge and approval of the General Assembly, for

7/8/1914 - p.5 A.J.B.

the Board to pledge an increase of appropriations or reinforcements to Korea on account of a denominational College or to appeal for or accept funds for such a College or for parts of two Colleges where one union College would more effectively serve the larger interests of the cause of Christ. The Board will gladly consider a compromise on any other phase of the College question, but the policy of one union College for Korea as against two Colleges should be regarded as a settled one and no adjustment that is inconsistent with it should be considered. The Board adheres to its repeatedly expressed conviction that there should be developed one well-equipped Christian College in Korea and that this College should represent a union of the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions. If the effort to provide such a College now shall fail on account of disagreements among the missions, it would be better to wait for some agreement rather than to project rival institutions from coming generations on the basis of present differences among missionaries who are now on the field.

"It is painfully apparent that the differences that are pending prevent the successful establishment of a union College under present conditions. The Board fears that long postponement would jeopardize the future of the Church in Korea and the opportunity to secure for Christianity its rightful place in the development of Korean thought and life; but it feels that the correspondence from the field indicates states of feeling there which must be reconciled before any prudent effort can be made to finance educational work in Korea.

Meantime, the Board was gratified to learn that the Methodist Episcopal Board had not authorized its Korea Mission to withdraw the use of the academy building at Pyeng Yang, and that it had cabled and written to its Mission urging the 'maintenance of the union status at Pyeng Yang' pending 'special efforts at conciliation.' This action of the Methodist Episcopal Board, taken in connection with the action of our Board June 15<sup>th</sup> and at the meeting today, were considered as answering the Mission's request in the Rev. Dr. S.A. Moffett's official letter of May 30<sup>th</sup> and Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Baird's letter of May 19<sup>th</sup> for an immediate appropriation, or for authority to appeal for the money for an academy building at Pyeng Yang."

In behalf of the Board,

Arthur J. Brown,  
Secretary

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, pp. 70-74.*

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#### APPENDIX XXXVI

Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Korea Mission August-September, August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1914, Page 51.

Educational Committee: A substitute to parts 2 and 3 of Sec. 15 of the Educational Committee's report to strike out the same, carrying with it all actions taken on the same this morning, was put and carried.

In lieu of the articles stricken out, resolutions were presented which were adopted for transmission to the Board. The articles were considered separately. On article 2 a ballot was taken resulting in 42 affirmative and 12 negative votes, and 1 not voting. The remaining articles were adopted viva voce. The resolutions are as follows:-

1. Recommend that the Mission record its conviction that the question of Primary, Academic and Industrial education is now more important than the question of College education and that we urge the Board not only to reconsider its purpose to lay aside these matters until the College question is settled but on the contrary to make every effort to meet the imperative needs of a situation which is daily becoming more and more perilous to the whole scheme of Christian education in Korea.

2. Recommend that the Mission reaffirm to the Board its frequently expressed conviction that the College needed to conserve and further strengthen the work already built up by our Church in Korea should be located in Pyeng Yang.

3. Recommend that we express our appreciation of the Board's deference to the conviction of the Korea Mission, that the College ought to be continued in Pyeng Yang, to the extent of the Board's being willing to continue the work in Pyeng Yang for the present.

4. Recommend that in accordance with this permission of the Board, as granted in letter Number 228, we continue to cooperate in the Union Christian College in Pyeng Yang until such time as the Board shall order otherwise.

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, p. 87.*

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Report of Foreign School and Dormitory, Pyeng Yang, Korea

On the afternoon of August 11, 1913, I reached the end of a seven thousand miles journey and was welcomed to my new home in Pyeng Yang with a kindness and cordiality that I have learned is characteristic of the missionaries of this country. In two or three weeks the [Graham] Lee house was made as comfortable as our limited equipment permitted.

Early in September there arrived on the scene two boys, Albert Ross and Bruce Hunt, bringing with them two kittens and two pigeons, and five girls, Ella and Marian Sharrocks, Dorothy Hunt, Lilian Ross and Elizabeth Sharp, with as many dolls. They seemed to fill all the available space, however, later on we made room for one more girl, Dorothy Adams and one boy, Robert Robb and one brown pup, Rover. At an informal house opening, at the close of Annual Meeting, many of the visiting and local missionaries called to bid us God speed.

Shortly after Christmas the routine of meals, baths, letters home, work and play, was somewhat varied by a fire which destroyed one of the quangs [storage sheds] containing articles of greater or lesser value. The health of the family, up to Easter vacation was practically perfect. Elizabeth Sharp developed a serious complication with whooping cough, after Easter and returned home. Later three of the others instituted a measles contest in which Bruce Hunt won out, at least he had the most measles.

Throughout the year we have been favored with ever welcome visits from several of the parents. In April the cornerstone of our new dormitory was laid by Dr. S.A. Moffett, appropriately assisted by Mrs. Bernheisel, Rev. William Blair and other missionaries. Early in the Fall our little Sunday evening Song Service, between tea and bed-time, developed into a Christian Endeavor Society to include all the older children in the community and a few of their friends. The little Society has had an increasing interest. It has a regular organization along Christian Endeavor lines, a simple pledge and committees. The missionary committee furnished a treat at Christmas time to some Korean children and will have a gift of money for the Korean work in China. The Flower Committee furnishes flowers for the foreign services every Sabbath and has taken flowers and books to the sick. The prayer meeting, Program and Music Committees are faithful and efficient. We have been favored with many rare and helpful talks by local missionaries and visitors.

The crowning event of the past year was the reception of thirteen of our community children into full church membership. Seven of these children are in the dormitory. On the afternoon of Saturday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, these boys and girls along with some of the parents who had come to Pyeng Yang for the occasion, met in the sitting room of the dormitory for instruction and examination. The service was in charge of the foreign pastor, Rev. Paul L. Grove. The examination was conducted by Rev. Dr. S.A. Moffett, Rev. William Blair, Rev. Cyril Ross, Dr. A.M. Sharrocks and Rev. E.M. Mowry. Questions as to their understanding of the significance of the step they were taking and instruction as to their relationship to the church were presented with a sympathy and tenderness that inspired confidence and elicited intelligent and sincere replies. I think no one who witnessed the reception into church communion on the following Sabbath of that group of splendid boys and girls will ever forget the scene. The possibilities wrapped up in our children do indeed spur us on to the deepest devotion of which we are capable.

9/19/1914 - p.2 B.S.L.

It has been my pleasure and privilege to help with the classes in our foreign school for two or three hours each day. It has also been my privilege to assist Mr. Blair in a small way in planning the new dormitory. With the consent and help of the chairman of the School Association, Dr. Moffett, a brief outline of the First, Second and Third grade work of our Pyeng Yang School has been prepared and is now in press in Japan. Our most efficient teacher, Miss Fish, did the principal work in the preparation of this outline with the hope of assisting mothers who must instruct their children at home in the lower grades, and in order to secure greater uniformity in the preparation of children who will later enter our school. The helpful cooperation of the children of our household and indeed of the entire community has been ideal.

It is with a thankful and happy heart we note their spiritual, intellectual and physical development. The School Association and Dormitory Committee have manifested deep interest in every detail and rendered prompt and sympathetic assistance in the conduct of the school and home.

In truth the kindest interest of the whole Pyeng Yang community and in marked instances of the wider field of Korea, has been manifested in the work of our Foreign School and dormitory. Our Father has truly been good to us. We thank Him for every gift. The year's work under His hand has been full of pleasure, rich in privilege and abounding in compensation.

Respectfully submitted,

Belle S. Lockett

Hanover, Indiana

October 8, 1914

Clinton E. Moffett

Dear Uncle Sam -

This picture [a postcard showing the Phi Gamma Delta house at Hanover College] is the pride of all Fijis and especially of your nephew who helped to get things started. See the results of your check?

Faternally,

C.E.M.

[Clinton was the son of Samuel A. Moffett's brother, Howard]

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Pyongyang, Korea

November 20, 1914

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

Much to my relief my term expired as Chairman of Executive Committee, relieving me also of what was almost always a pleasure, the duty of correspondence with you. As it is my turn now to write you the Station letter, I resume the correspondence with pleasure.

Doubtless you have already learned that we are far removed from any of the disturbances due to the war [World War I] even though it is necessarily foremost in our thoughts and the effects of the awful conflict are felt in the tightness of the money market which threatens to drive many of the Korean merchants to the wall. Already some of our Christians have been forced into bankruptcy and others are having a hard time to escape. Most of the country has had good crops but owing to scarcity of money there is little sale for anything and the price of farm products is lower than for years, so that the farmers also find themselves cramped for ready money. Just what effect this will have upon the support of the work is not yet clear but it is evident we need to heed the financial warnings you have sent out and plan for retrenchment wherever possible. The bill for Taxes will be even larger than we anticipated when I wrote you last Spring, but of that you will hear from the Treasurer.

Our work however continues its gratifying progress and the men are hard at it, seeking to give it needed oversight. Since Annual Meeting our evangelistic itinerators have been out almost continuously doing the work which though not spectacular is the most important work on the field in the real strengthening of the church. Dr. Swallen, Messrs Blair, Holdcroft and Phillips are ideal itinerators and their reports of progress are most encouraging, while Miss Doriss came to us just in time to take up the work of Miss Butts and save the day for us in country classes for women while both Miss Butts and Miss Best are off the field. She proves to be a tower of strength and since the Fall Class for Women Workers has been holding one class after another in the country. Our Bible class system is the great conserving factor of this work.

I have been able in two trips to cover most of my country churches and to plan for filling in the gaps between churches in my district. I find that every village has been visited by the colporteur and the gospel made known. Now he has begun a campaign for visiting every house. Nine-tenths of the people in my district are within two miles of a church. For the other one-tenth our district committee has planned a campaign for planting a few more churches in order to fill in the gaps so that we shall have a church at least every 3 miles, within easy reach of the whole population.

This same condition has been attained in almost all of the territory of Dr. Swallen, Mr. Blair, Mr. Bernheisel, Mr. Smith and Mr. Mowry. Mr. Holdcroft and Mr. Phillips, our youngest men, have the two fields farthest away and with the most undeveloped territory. They are both doing magnificent itineration for the development of their fields, keeping up the record of the Station for that kind of work. They are both very fine men and I wish that some day you would incidentally write them expressing appreciation of the work they are doing along this line, for it means more to keep at that laborious itineration now than it did in the days when Lee and I did so much of it, for then there was no other kind of work, seemingly involving less hardship, with which to compare it.

They and their wives deserve words of appreciation for the spirit in which they take the long periods of separation, when so many of their colleagues can have so much more time in their homes. Dr. Ellinwood did me a world of good by his personal letters of appreciation in my early days and I know how glad you are to help in that way - and so I believe Holdcroft and Phillips and their wives

will be helped by a good letter of appreciation from you some of these days when anything furnishes the occasion. The work they are doing is the very foundation of a successful mission.

Our institutional work goes on as usual. Miss Snook continues to carry the work of two women, and what we are to do when she goes on furlough next year, I do not know. The request for an Educational woman on the docket ever since Miss Plummer's marriage years ago still stands at the head of the list of women needed and second in order of preference of new workers (see Minutes Annual Meeting, page 83) and it certainly seems to us that in some way this need should have been met before this.

In the city, Central Church [장덕현] has just about completed extensive alterations costing over ₩ 2500 and giving it now capacity for a congregation of over 2000 people. A gallery has been added and much needed Sunday School rooms have been added in the basement. Pastor Kil still maintains his lead of this great congregation. A new Sunday School has been started in the East Gate property, the original church [this was the site of Moffett's first home in P.Y. which later became the first organized Presbyterian congregation in the city, finally moving to the present location ], and the Sunday School in a new suburb outside the West Gate has developed into a chapel with an attendance of over 100. Both of these bid fair to become new churches.

College and Academy are doing well with large attendance notwithstanding some difficulties incident to the situation upon which I hardly dare to touch. I feel keenly for Dr. Baird in this crisis. He has shown himself a hero and deserves sincere appreciation. We shall trust the Board to conserve this work, in faith that when all conditions are understood we shall not be made to feel that the work of years has been sacrificed.

You know that for a long time I have been negotiating with Mr. Lyman Stewart for support of our Bible Institutes. I am glad to report that this has resulted in my receiving from him the promise of a sum to cover the running expenses for a period of ten years, so that we shall not have to request from the Board for the development of this work any more than we now receive. Mr. Stewart gives in his own way and although I tried hard to induce him to give directly to and through the Board, he refused - and in sending me the first remittance stated: "This fund should be used independently of our Board and should not be allowed to in any way limit the calls which you are entitled to make upon it for your general work. In other words, this is a special fund for a special purpose." I have reported this to the Executive Committee suggesting a Special Committee to administer it in line with Mission policies. I have reason to believe that he will also provide for Buildings, Dormitories and Equipment as soon as the financial situation clears up, and I should like to be left free to carry on the correspondence with him until this is accomplished. I have placed before him our needs along this line.

With greetings from the whole Station,

Sincerely Yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

(photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)



Pyeng Yang, Korea

December 1, 1914

Lucia E. Burnham

My Dear Mrs. Fish: -

I expect you have pretty bags without number, but I do not believe you have one just like the enclosed. It was made by the girls at Miss Snook's school and is of the Japanese \_\_\_\_\_. Please accept with much love and a host of Christmas wishes.

I know these holidays will be hard for you without the presence of the dear one [her husband, Charles Hull Fish had died in March] who has helped to make them bright for so many years. My heart aches for you and my dear sister in Los Angeles for I know so well what it means. May the dear Father strengthen and comfort and sustain you both and give you His peace as I know He has. What would we do without the hope that the blessed Christmas time brings to us with its great gift.

The piano arrived in fine condition and yesterday was installed in the parlor or living room as we call it. It came so well that it does not even have to be tuned. Everybody is delighted and I am sure will send you many thanks. Mrs. Gillis [daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Whiting of Chairyung. Mr. Gillis is a member of the staff of the college in Pyengyang] who we think knows much of music, thinks it such a fine tone.

With much love and all good wishes,

Lucia E. Burnham

[Mrs. Burnham arrived in Korea on November 22, 1913. Her late husband was the Rev. Theodore F. Burnham of Vallejo, California. He had been a seminary classmate of Rev. Allen F. DeCamp, editor of *The Korea Mission Field* for many years. She came to Pyengyang to look after the home and care for the children of Dr. S.A. Moffett, probably through arrangements of his late wife's mother, Mrs. Charles Fish.]

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

New York, New York  
(XXXVII)  
To the Korea Mission.

December 8, 1914  
BOARD LETTER NO. 249

Arthur J. Brown

Dear Friends:-

You are aware from former correspondence that the Board deferred final action on the questions relating to the proposed Union College in Korea in order that the Mission might have further opportunity to consider them at its annual meeting in August, the Board to take the matter up again when it received reports of the Mission's action. The manuscript copy of the minutes arrived September 2<sup>nd</sup>. As it was a carbon copy whose sheets arrived by different mails and we were not sure that it was complete, we deemed it prudent to await arrival of the printed copies, which we knew were being prepared on the field. These did not come till November 28<sup>th</sup>. The thoughtfulness of the Rev. Charles E. Sharp, Chairman of your executive committee and the Secretary of the Mission, shortened the period of waiting by sending in an official letter, dated September 22<sup>nd</sup> copies of the actions of the Mission on this subject. This letter arrived October 21<sup>st</sup> and with its assurance that we had a complete copy, the Board, through its Committee on Korea and the Executive Council, at once took up the study of the question.

The whole subject has now been carefully reviewed at several meetings of the Committee and the Council, and at two meetings of the Board and has, in addition, received large attention in personal thought and prayer and conversations. We were gratified to note what seemed to be an earnest desire to have the question settled in some way, in spite of the difference of judgment that still existed. The fact that on Page 50 of your printed minutes you used the expression; "pending final decision between the Mission and the Board," and on page 51 the expression, "until the Board shall order otherwise," led the Board to feel that you expected and deemed it best that the long-standing controversy should be brought to a final issue. The Board certainly felt that the time had come to do this, not because it had the slightest desire to speak in any authoritative way; but because it felt that this vexed matter had to be settled sometime by somebody, and that is the Presbyterian system makes it the duty of the Board to render final decision in cases of necessity, the Board could no longer evade the responsibility which the General Assembly and the Church expect it to exercise in missionary administration. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Board yesterday, the 7<sup>th</sup> instant, the Korean Committee and the Executive Council presented the following report, which, after discussion, was adopted without a dissenting voice.

"The Korea Committee and the Executive Council have given long and careful consideration to pending questions regarding the proposed Union Christian College, which now comes up for final decision as the Board has received the actions of the Mission at its annual meeting and various explanatory letters, chiefly from members of the majority in the Mission. We have also received the resolutions which were adopted by a conference of members of several missions at Seoul, September 23<sup>rd</sup>, urging that College work be resumed in that city without further delay. The actions of the Mission were presented to the Committee and the Council in October and the Board, November 2<sup>nd</sup>, postponed final action, first to November 16<sup>th</sup>, and then until today, in order to afford ample time to study the question in all its bearings. Meantime copies of the actions of the Mission were mailed to all the members of the Board. After further consideration of the whole subject, the Committee and the Council desire to withdraw their report of November 2<sup>nd</sup>, to substitute the following:

"It is clear to the board that there is a difference of view in the Mission, as to the character of missionary educational work, which should be definitely faced. The amended constitution for

the Pyeng Yang College submitted by the Mission, an article in the October number of 'The Korea Mission Field,' entitled 'Educational Mission Problems' by the Rev. William M. Baird, Ph.D., President of the present institution at Pyeng Yang, and the tenor of a number of letters confirm our impression that the majority of the Mission advocate an educational policy which limits a college to 'the young men of the church.' Dr. Baird says that 'the education of non-Christians is not our commission, that 'an individual here and there might be so near the kingdom of heaven that his influence would not be harmful in a church school even though he were not yet a member of the church, but making exception here is a dangerous thing,' and that 'the mission school should be simply a part of the church studying.' It is clear that this policy is one of the main points at issue, and that one of the chief reasons why the majority of the mission desire the college to be at Pyeng Yang is because they believe that if it is placed there, it can be more easily held to such a limitation.

"It appears necessary therefore for the Board to call the attention of the Mission to the fact that this is not the educational policy of the Presbyterian church either at home or abroad. None of the other Missions under the care of the Board limit their schools in this exclusive way, nor do any of the colleges in America connected with the College Board of our church work within such rigid bounds. The position of the Presbyterian church on this subject from the beginning is expressed in the message which the General Assembly of 1838 addressed to its first missionaries in non-Christian lands from which we quote the following:

"We recommend to your attention and to your unceasing prayers the children of the heathen. We are far from despairing of the conversion of adults among them....It will be your duty to preach the Gospel to all classes, in every form, and by all the means in your power....But still we consider the children and young people as pre-eminently the hope of your missionary labors. The greater susceptibility of the youthful mind, the durability of impressions made in early life, and the comparative ease with which habits are changed which have not become inveterate - all recommend diligent and persevering efforts to form the minds of children and youth as among the most promising and probably productive departments of missionary labour. But this is not all. Parents themselves are never more likely to be effectually reached and profited than through the medium of their children. They will of course, regard them with favour whom they see to be labouring for the happiness of their offspring; and when they see their children growing in knowledge and in good habits under the instruction of the missionaries, this will form a new bond of attachment and open a new avenue to their hearts. We exhort you, therefore, next to the preaching of the Gospel, to make the instruction of heathen youth, in every form which you may find practicable and expedient, an object of your constant and diligent attention. But let all your schools and instructions be strongly stamped with a Christian character. Let the Bible be everywhere carefully introduced. Let all your efforts for the benefit of youth be consecrated with prayer; and let the excellent catechisms of our church be as early and as extensively employed as possible as formularies of instruction. Recollect that it is our object to raise up, as soon as practicable among the heathen, a native ministry. The attainment of this object will require the most vigorous efforts to educate the young, the selection of the most promising of their number for special culture and, elevating the means of their instruction as far as circumstances will admit.'

"The educational missionary work of our church has been conducted in accordance with this policy for three quarters of a century. The Board believes that the restriction of mission schools to Christian pupils alone or the church alone would abdicate education as a missionary agency, involve loss of the evangelistic power which schools ought to exert upon non-Christian pupils and their relatives and friends, tend to develop a spirit of caste among Christian pupils, deprive them of

a training in character and service which they need to meet the mass of non-Christian people into which they go upon leaving school, deprive the church of the opportunity to secure leaders from students who might be led to Christ during their college course, weaken the influence which the church ought to exert upon the educational and intellectual life of a people, deny many promising youths the privilege of a Christian training which might make them Christian leaders, and force them to seek education under non-Christian influences which may make them leaders against Christ instead of for Him. The Christian character and influence of a mission school can be and should be preserved without resorting to such an extreme method. The Board believes that the best policy for a mission educational institution requires that all teachers and a majority of the student body should be Christian, that the missionary spirit and aim should pervade every class room; that consecrated effort should be made to present Christ to every student; that conversion of the unconverted and strengthening the spiritual life of those already converted should be recognized purposes of the college and that the claims of the Christian ministry and of other forms of Christian service should be kept prominently before the students in many fields has shown that some of the most effective missionary work has been done in schools of this kind, and that some of our best native ministers, teachers and evangelists have been produced by them.

"If a majority of the Korea Mission still prefers an institution at Pyeng Yang on the restricted basis of Christian pupils only, and can maintain it within the appropriations and missionary force that the Board shall make available for ordinary mission purposes, in addition to such support as may be given by any other Missions and Boards that may unite with it, the Board will acquiesce in deference to the wishes of the Mission, on the condition that the college shall be a 'Junior College,' that is, one whose curriculum shall not go beyond the end of the sophomore year of the usual American college course. Doubtless such an institution will suffice for the college part of the preparation of a considerable number of students whom the Mission may desire to train with a view to the kind of village school and evangelistic work for which many men are likely to be required. The Board feels that it must make it explicitly clear to the Mission that the Board is not prepared to support a denominational college, apart from this understanding, at any place in Korea or one that is really denominational in its financial equipment and support, whatever its terminology.

"The Board is convinced, however, that the large interests of the cause of Christ in Korea require an institution which will have a broader basis than this, which will give a wider training and exert a more effective influence in the evangelization of Korea than it will be possible to exert through an institution of the type that the Mission desires at Pyeng Yang; that there is urgent need of a college of the type sanctioned by the General Assembly, a college which will be in no sense secular but thoroughly Christian and missionary in the sense referred to in a preceding section of this report. The Board feels that it may justly press the right of the Presbyterian church to conduct educational work in Korea in accordance with those principles which are in operation in all the other missions of our church and which represent the established policy of the Board and the General Assembly in their missionary work abroad. The Board adheres to its repeatedly expressed conviction that this college should be a Union College for the whole of Korea and that it should be located at Seoul, the capital, for reasons that have been stated in former actions. The Board has gone to the extreme limit of delay in its desire to secure a degree of unanimity on the field, over two years having passed since the question was raised. It is now evident that nothing is to be gained by further delay and that additional postponement would be gravely injurious to the interests which should be safeguarded. Christianity simply cannot afford to abdicate longer its higher educational mission in Korea. The Secretary for Korea is therefore instructed to inform the Mission and the

other Boards having work in Korea that this Board is ready to proceed in aiding to found and maintain a Union Christian college in Seoul, if the sum of \$50,000 gold, referred to by the Rev. Dr. Horace G. Underwood, shall become available as our share for plant and equipment, and if the other Boards having work in Korea are prepared to pledge additional contributions so that the total sum pledged will be approximately \$100,000, which can be paid at such times and in such installments as may become necessary.

"The Board will endeavor, as far as practicable, to provide its share of faculty and maintenance without lessening the force and budget that would be normally assigned to the mission; although the Board cannot of course guarantee this irrespective of any conditions that may arise. To avoid confusion, the Board will designate the College appropriations and missionary appointments so that they can be noted separately from those that are subject to transfer on the field. It is understood that our share in this college is to be regarded as an integral and necessary part of the work of the Presbyterian church in Korea and entitled to full recognition as such. The local management of the college will be vested in a field Board of managers in the manner customary in such cases, as indicated in the tentative draft of the Constitution submitted by the Joint Committee of the Boards.

"The Board earnestly hopes that the majority of the Mission will regard this action as the best compromise that is practicable on the questions that have so long troubled the Mission and that the spirit which has prompted the Board to make it as its final decision will prompt the Mission to cooperate heartily with the college at Seoul, through the Executive Committee, by the immediate election of our proportionate representation on the Field Board of Managers, who of course must be men who sympathize with the objects of the Seoul college. The Board of Managers is authorized subject to the concurrent action of other cooperating missions and boards, to proceed at once with the organization of the college at Seoul and the prompt beginning of such college work and the acquisition of such land as available resources may permit. If the members of the Executive Committee of the Mission do not feel prepared to do this, the Board does not desire to insist that they shall act contrary to their judgment, and in that case, the Board authorizes such members of the Missions as are willing to do so to represent the Board in organizing the college at Seoul in cooperation with the representatives of other Missions. The Board would deprecate a resort to this course, however, unless the Executive Committee of the Mission shall necessitate its adoption.

"The Executive Council is instructed to confer with the Joint Committee of the Boards as to the desirability of placing the college, Medical College, Pierson Memorial Training School, and any other institutions at Seoul that it may be deemed expedient to include, under a separate Board of Trustees in America, elected by the cooperating Boards in the way that has proved so satisfactory for Nanking Christian University and that has just been agreed upon for the Union Christian University in Peking. This might remove some of the difficulties of administration that now appear to be so perplexing to the Mission.

"The Board notes the desire of the Mission that the question of primary, academic and industrial education should be deemed more pressing at this time than the question of college education and that immediate effort should be made in behalf of the institutions which represent these forms of educational work. The Board recognizes the importance of primary and secondary school work, but it believes that the proper development of college work on a union basis is equally vital and that it should not be minimized in comparative importance. Christian work in Korea has reached a stage where it needs a large and more highly qualified leadership by Koreans than present methods can provide and the money that has been pledged for a College at Seoul does not lessen any other resources. The Board deeply feels the need of better equipment and support of the

secondary and industrial schools in Korea. Unfortunately, this is a need which is common to the schools of all our Missions, some of which have poorer plants than those in Korea. The Board will gladly continue to do what it can for these institutions in every field, including Korea. But in the present financial situation and in view of the necessity of concentrating appeals upon the great amount required for primary schools, the Board sympathizes with the anxieties which the Mission is facing, but the Board feels unable to undertake the financing of these schools from America under present conditions, except in so far as each Mission may find itself able to grant some measure of relief within the limits of its regular budget. Beyond this, the Board sees no alternative but to continue the policy of self-support in connection with these schools."

You may be interested to know that the only question raised in the Board regarding this report was in the form of a motion to amend one sentence; but as the amendment was not seconded, the report was adopted as it stands without a negative vote.

We are communicating this action to the Joint Committee of the Boards having work in Korea, and we shall communicate with you again as soon as we have received the action taken by those Boards. The Rev. Dr. William F. Oldham, Secretary of the Northern Methodist Board, informs me in conversation that there is no doubt whatever that the Methodist Board will take favorable action, as it has been strongly desirous from the beginning to cooperate in a union College at Seoul, and as its Secretary for Korea, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, now, as you know, in Asia, has written a letter to the Joint Committee urging early action.

It appears desirable that steps should be immediately taken in Korea to get things started, care being exercised, of course, not to incur expenditures except as they may be covered by announcements from time to time by the Board or Boards concerned, that the necessary funds are in hand. But matters can be shaped up on the field so that when the formal actions of the other Boards are received the Union College can be gotten under way without delay.

The Board did not take action on "the amended Constitution and by-laws of the union Christian College at Pyeng Yang," a copy of which was sent with the Rev. R.O. Reiner's letter of September 28<sup>th</sup>, as it was assumed that you would desire an opportunity to revise it in the light of the Board's action; especially as your adoption of this Constitution, the action at the bottom of page 51 of your printed minutes, and the election of a Board of Control described on page 80, apparently proceeded upon a construction of one sentence in Board letter No. 228 which widens "the permission of the Board" somewhat beyond what the general trend of that letter was intended to indicate.

\* \* \* \* \*

In closing this letter, we need only give renewed expression to the earnest hope of the Board that the Mission will regard the Board's action as the best compromise that is practicable on the questions which have so long troubled the Mission. The differences of opinion on the field are so wide that no possible action could be satisfactory to everyone and we must therefore depend, as we very confidently do, upon a Christian spirit large enough to lead all concerned into harmonious cooperation. The Board has very cordially gone to what it regards as the extreme limit of concession in its desire to provide those conditions which will render possible the advancement of the work of Christian education in Korea, and all trust that the spirit which has prompted the Board to make this final decision will prompt the Mission to cooperate promptly and heartily in establishing the Union College at Seoul.

We feel very keenly the needs of the existing schools of the Mission and that the Junior College at Pyeng Yang in the form that its continuance is authorized by the Board should have a more adequate plant and equipment than it now possesses. The Board does not desire that its report

should be construed as indicating any want of appreciation of these needs or any lack of desire to see them met as soon as possible. It is simply forced to take into consideration the extreme anxiety of the present financial situation and the fact that every man and woman in the country that we can think of for a special appeal must be appealed to in the effort to cancel the heavy deficit, carry the enlarged responsibilities of the year, and meet the emergency expenditures which the European War has precipitated upon us. Until we can get a little farther along in the effort to cover these exceedingly large needs, the Board feels that it must be extremely conservative about putting other appeals in the field. It is surely better to get these matters out of the way first, rather than run the risk of closing this year with a mountain of debt which will compel sweeping reductions next year.

While, however, this limitation must apply for the present to special appeals for your schools as a whole, we feel that an exception may fairly be made in behalf of your request for 30,000 yen for a Pyeng Yang Academy building, which we note that you have placed No. 4 on your preferred list of 73 property needs. As the first three objects are houses and wells, the Pyeng Yang Academy Building stands at the head of all your educational needs. We are therefore writing to Mrs. William M. Baird, who as you know is now in this country, that, although a general public appeal cannot be authorized for the reasons that have been stated, we would be glad to have her take up the matter with one or two individuals who might be disposed to make such a gift, as we are sure that the proposed building is urgently required in order to give the Pyeng Yang institution the plant that it will need under the arrangement indicated by the Board.

We have faith to believe that the present reasons for anxiety will not be long continued, and that we may confidently look forward to the day when we can take up again the question of securing additional equipment for institutions in many fields, including Korea.

In behalf of the Board,

Arthur J. Brown, Secretary

*(from bound copy entitled PRESENTATION OF DIFFICULTIES which have arisen in the CHOSEN [KOREA] MISSION of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A. because of a Lack of Definition between the Foreign Board and itself concerning their mutual responsibilities in the administration of FIELD WORK, S.A. Moffett and J.E. Adams, editors, p. 87-92.*

photo-copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. Original in the collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)